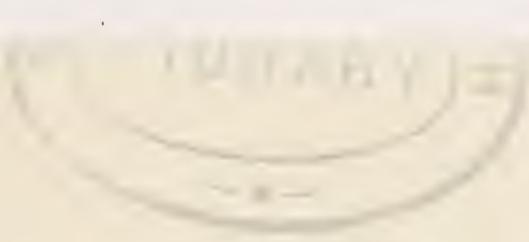


CITY OF STOKE-ON-TRENT

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Annual Report
of the
Medical Officer of Health,
1925.

G. PETGRAVE JOHNSON,
M.D., M.R.C.P.



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Compliments.*

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
GLEBE STREET,
STOKE-ON-TRENT.

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City of Stoke-on-Trent.



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G. PETGRAVE JOHNSON,
M.D., C.M., D.P.H.

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Senior Inspector of Meat, Provisions, Etc.

JAMES TAYLOR, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. Meat Insp.

Assistant Inspector of Meat, Provisions, Etc.

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Assistant Housing Inspector:

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Smoke Inspector:

JAMES NICKLIN, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. Meat Insp.

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Inspector under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts and Milkshops Inspector:

SYDNEY GREEN, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. Meat Insp.

Inspector of Canal Boats and Common Lodging Houses and Workshops:

JOHN F. ADDISON, Cert. R.S.I.

Inspector of Dairies, Cowsheds, Bakehouses and Factories:

ALBERT E. HULME.

Executive Officer under the Rats Order:

THOMAS BASSET, M.C.

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W. H. T. WILKINS, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. Meat Insp.

District Sanitary Inspectors:

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Tuberculosis Nurses:

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Chief Clerk:

JAMES E. SMITH, Cert. R.S.I.

Clerks:

Norman Wallett, A.C.I.S., A.L.A.A., H. Topham, May Appleton, Catherine Johnson, Doris Thorncroft, Edith M. Hayes, Frank Scholes, P. Weatherby, Cecil Stubbs, S. Hodgkinson, N. Perry, W. Shaw, E. Austerberry.

Matron—Stanfield Sanatorium:

LAURA GARTON

CITY OF STOKE-ON-TRENT.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
City of Stoke-on-Trent.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you the following Report for the year 1925, the sixteenth since the federation of the Pottery Towns.

The population of the City continues to increase and at the middle of the year was estimated at 278,900. The Birth Rate was 22.9 and though higher than the rate for the 105 large towns of England and Wales, it is falling year by year and was the lowest with the exception of the three years 1917, 1918 and 1919, when the fall was due to the circumstances of the Great War.

The Death Rate was 13.5 the same as the previous year; it is higher than that of the 105 large towns which was 12.2, but is lower than previous rates for the Borough with the exception of 1920 when it was 12.8, and 1923 when it was 12.7. The average rate for the last five years is 13.5 compared to 16.5 for the previous five, in which years there were two epidemics of Influenza with a large increase in the total deaths, also the estimated populations were low.

There is, however, a marked decline in the Death Rate in the City as shown by the statistics for the last 25 years, this improvement is largely due to the decreased Infantile Mortality.

The Infantile Mortality Rate was 106, that for the large towns of England and Wales was 79; lower rates have been recorded for the City in three previous years.

There were only nine large towns with higher Infantile Mortality Rates for the year than Stoke-on-Trent.

The Infantile Mortality does not show the marked fall during the last five years as it did in the previous years, and the average is actually higher in the last five years than in the previous five.

Of the Infectious Diseases, Diphtheria was somewhat more prevalent during the year, but Scarlet Fever was less prevalent. Only nine cases of Enteric with one death occurred, this is more satisfactory than in any previous year.

The number of cases of Diphtheria and the number of deaths during the last five years are much less than for many years, and, in the case of Enteric Fever the position has improved during the last five years. This disease is gradually disappearing. At the Infectious Diseases Hospital use is now being made of the most recent tests, etc.,

for Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria, but nothing has been done in the City generally.

A smaller number of cases of Lead Poisoning occurred during the year, and the number of deaths also was less.

Both the notifications of cases and of deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis has markedly diminished in the last five years; the somewhat larger numbers in 1925 are due to active search for and more complete notification of cases.

The work under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme has been continued on the same lines as in previous years. More Ante-Natal Clinics are required as well as more Child Welfare Centres, but the limit in expenditure set by the Council does not at present allow of any extension.

The Maternity Hospital Scheme is now fully approved and building operations should very soon be commenced. The Scheme not only provides for the erection of a Hospital but for the establishing of a consulting staff available for this special work in the City with the object of reducing if possible the illnesses and resultant disabilities among women due to child bearing.

The present arrangements in the City for dealing with Venereal Diseases has not proved sufficient and the Corporation has, with the approval of the Ministry of Health, decided to establish a special department in the City, and the work of erecting a Dispensary is to be undertaken at an early date.

In dealing with household refuse it has not yet been found possible to cease tipping on land. The Sifting and Sorting Plant at Hanley, and the Sifting, Sorting and Pulverizing Plant at Burslem have recently been brought into operation, but reconstruction of the Burslem Destructor is now necessary. When this is done and further Motor Vehicles provided, it will be possible to deal with the whole of the refuse satisfactorily.

During the five years, 1921 to 1925, 614 houses have been built by the Corporation and 602 by private enterprise, a total of 1,216.

This number is entirely inadequate, it means that only 2.2 houses per 1,000 of the population have been built by the Corporation. Manchester Corporation has built in the same time 6.4, Bradford, 8.0, Leeds, 7.6, Nottingham 6.9 per 1,000 of the population.

The Tuberculosis Officer draws attention to the difficulty he has in dealing with cases of Tuberculosis on account of the overcrowded condition of the houses.

The Lady Medical Officer writes:—" Reference must be made to the Housing shortage, it cannot be omitted in any report dealing with Maternity and Child Welfare Work. It should be realised that whilst many hundreds of young mothers are beginning to rear families

in lodgings, it is only in a house, and a home of her own that the domestic instincts of the young mother can be developed. In addition to this it is unsatisfactory that children suffering from Bronchitis or any other illness should be nursed in the room where the ordinary routine life of the family has to be carried on. Further, after confinement a large number of women are unable to have a bed to themselves. Apart from any other unfavourable result it increases the difficulty of a midwife in paying the needful attention to the woman during the ten days following confinement."

The provision of an adequate number of small houses should be the first business of the City Council.

The Corporation has under consideration the erection of Public Abattoirs in the City, and the ultimate abolition of Private Slaughter-houses. This reform is very desirable and long overdue.

The Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915, is now in force. I have advised the appointment of a whole-time Veterinary Surgeon with special qualifications, and the adoption of an adequate scheme for dealing with the milk and meat supply of the City. I regret, however, that the Council has decided to make use of the part-time services of three Veterinary Surgeons in private practice in the City for this work. As satisfactory arrangements as possible under the circumstances are now being made by the Health Committee.

The number of samples of milk usually taken in the City for analysis under the Food and Drugs Acts is to be increased by 200. This will be more in proportion to the size of the district. At present the analytical and bacteriological work in connection with the Health Department is done in great part outside the City, at Wolverhampton and Manchester. It would be an advantage if all this work were done in the City. The cost would be little more and better facilities would be provided.

During the last two and a half years observations have been taken of the Atmospheric Impurity by means of the Rain Gauge Apparatus; these indicate that some 200 tons of soot and tarry matter, etc., is deposited per annum on each square mile of the City. Readings are also taken regularly by means of the Automatic Air-Filter.

I have pleasure in again reporting that the Staff of the Department have displayed the keenest interest in their work and have carried out their various duties in an efficient manner. I beg to record my appreciation of their ready help.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

G. PETGRAVE JOHNSON.

*Public Health Department,
Stoke-on-Trent,
May, 1926.*

AREA, PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISTRICT.

The City is 20,759 acres in area. It is 10 miles long, and in no part more than 5 miles wide. About 150 acres are covered with water. The long axis of the district lies north-west and south-east. It is bounded on the north by the Urban District of Biddulph ; on the north-west by the Urban District of Kidsgrove ; on the north-east by the Rural District of Leek, and the Rural District of Cheadle ; and on the south and south-west by the Rural District of Stone ; on the west from south to north, successively by the Rural District of Newcastle, the Borough of Newcastle, the Urban District of Wolstanton, and the Urban District of Kidsgrove.

The highest point of the City is at Shooters Hills, south-east of Longton where it is 800 feet above sea level ; the lowest point is at Trentham, where the Longton brook passes under Stone Road. The north-east side of the district is on a higher level than the south-west, the level varying from 700 to 600 feet on the north-east, and from 600 to 320 feet on the south-west.

The district is crossed somewhat south of its centre by the River Trent, and there is a gradual fall along the valley of the Trent from the north-east to the south-west from 480 to 320 feet. The northern portion of the district is drained by the Fowlea and Lyme Brooks, which run along the south-west and west boundaries, receiving on their course smaller streams from the north-east. At the northern limit of Stoke the Fowlea Brook runs across the district to join the River Trent, and the Lyme Brook joins the Trent at the south end of Stoke below Hanford Bridge. The southern portion of the district is drained by the Chitlings Brook and the Longton Brook.

For the most part the district has a south-westerly aspect, only those portions of Hanley and Stoke lying immediately north of the Trent Valley having a south-east aspect.

The Penkhull hill is capped by sandstone—red above and grey underlying it, red and grey sandstone also appear at the south-west end of the area. In all other parts the subsoil consists of red and mottled marls, with some limestone and grey marls and shales with coal and ironstone. The clay ranges from very stiff and damp to loose and gravelly. Along the rivers and streams gravel and sand are found, and water at a depth of a few feet.

POPULATION.

The Census of June, 1921, showed that the population of the City was 240,436, and, including the area added from the 1st of April, 1922, 267,611. The Registrar General gives the population of the City as 278,900 at the middle of 1925.

The populations at the Census periods and the estimated population at the middle of 1925 were as follows :—

	Census 1901	Census 1911	Census 1921 (Extended Area)	Estimated Population to middle of 1925
TUNSTALL,	24,709	27,390	27,791	28,967
BURSLEM	38,766	41,566	42,462	44,315
HANLEY	62,226	66,255	67,876	70,756
STOKE	30,458	36,218	39,277	40,943
FENTON	22,738	25,626	26,718	27,857
LONGTON	35,815	37,479	42,593	44,394
SMALLTHORNE, NORTON, BUCK- NALL, etc., Wards 27 and 28	—	—	20,894	21,668
Totals	214,712	234,534	267,611	278,900

The figures for 1921 and 1925 for Stoke include Hanford. The figures for Longton include Adderley Green, Meir, Lightwood, Trentham and other small areas added when the City was extended in April 1st, 1922.

The distribution of the population over the whole area at the time of the 1901 Census averaged 18.6 persons per acre, during the year 1911, 21.0 persons per acre, and in 1921, 22.0 persons per acre. The number of persons per acre for the extended City in 1925 was 13.43.

INHABITED HOUSES.

At the Census in 1901 there were in the City 41,028 inhabited houses ; at the Census in 1911 there were 46,906 ; and at the Census in 1921 there were 47,765. Taking the average number of persons per house at 5, the number of inhabited houses at the present time is probably about 55,787 for the extended City. The proportion of population to houses was, at the Census in 1901, 5.2 ; in 1911, 5.0 ; and in 1921, 5.0 persons per house. There are practically no empty houses in the City.

In the sixteen years 1910 to 1925 inclusive, 2,209 dwelling houses were erected.

During the year 1925, 346 new dwelling houses were certified for habitation. 42 of these were built by the Corporation and 304 by private owners. In 1924 the number was 217, in 1923 224, in 1922 375, in 1921 54, in 1920 none, in 1919 one, in 1918 3, in 1917 3, in 1916 20, in 1915 33, in 1914 90, in 1913 173, in 1912 158, in 1911 190, and in 1910 the number was 322.

The City is divided into 28 Wards.

The population consists chiefly of the working classes. The nature of the accommodation and rentals of the houses is generally as set out below :—

	Weekly Rent.
(a) Houses with living room, scullery and two bedrooms	... 5/6 to 6/3 net
(b) Parlour, living room, scullery and two bedrooms	... 6/2 to 7/7 net
(c) Parlour, living room, scullery and three bedrooms	... 7/11 to 8/10 net
(d) Parlour, sitting room, kitchen, scullery and three bedrooms	9/9 to 11/- net

N.B.—Net means rent exclusive of rates.

RATEABLE VALUE.

The rateable value of the City for the purposes of the Consolidated Rate in 1925 was :—£1,207,561 compared to £1,040,628 in 1924.

The assessable value to the Consolidated Rate was £1,184,793. Number of Houses assessed at £10 and under as at 1st April, 1925 :

Goldenhill	...	...	...	...	3,649
Tunstall	...	...	...	...
Burslem	...	...	...	...	5,792
Hanley	...	...	...	...	9,620
Stoke	...	...	...	...	4,463
Fenton	...	...	...	...	4,071
Longton	...	...	...	...	5,321
Chell and Newchapel	...	...	...	...	573
Smallthorne	...	...	...	...	1,270
Milton	...	...	...	...	407
Norton	...	...	...	...	311
Stoke Rural	...	...	...	...	698
Caverswall	...	...	...	...	610
Stone Rural	...	...	...	...	18
Hanford	...	...	...	...	256
Trentham	...	...	...	...	89
					37,148

Rateable value £283,390. Average rateable value per house £7 12s. 7d.

The total rates levied in the City for all purposes during the years 1925-26 were :—

	1925-26		
Tunstall	16/- in the £
Burslem	17/7½ ,,
Hanley	17/9 ,,
Stoke	16/2 ,,
Fenton	14/3 ,,
Longton	16/11½ ,,
Newchapel	13/1½ ,,
Chell	13/1½ ,,
Smallthorne	13/1½ ,,
Milton	13/1½ ,,
Norton	12/4½ ,,
Stoke Rural	14/1½ ,,
Caverswall	12/11½ ,,
Stone Rural	11/7½ ,,
Hanford	13/1½ ,,
Trentham	11/7½ ,,

The sum represented by a penny rate was £4,290.

TABLE 1.—Areas, Population and Persons per Acre in Existing Wards.

Ward No.	Acreages	Population at Census 1921 (Revised)	Population to middle of 1925 (Registrar General's Estimate).	No. of persons per acre
1	1,090.93	10,321	10,535	9.65
2	249.70	10,046	10,244	44.48
3	417.94	8,021	8,188	19.56
4	439.66	8,191	8,362	18.98
5	433.25	8,481	8,675	19.96
6	214.84	9,773	9,998	46.42
7	294.94	8,574	8,750	29.60
8	480.95	8,355	8,530	17.71
9	226.95	11,909	12,156	53.37
10	255.75	10,497	10,712	41.79
11	500.53	10,773	10,995	21.93
12	203.77	8,958	9,143	45.25
13	315.91	9,237	9,426	29.77
14	266.96	8,304	8,472	31.67
15	202.92	9,655	9,852	48.42
16	611.60	10,097	10,307	16.83
17	280.85	9,511	9,707	34.47
18	200.03	10,084	10,293	51.32
19	417.58	8,330	8,504	20.56
20	565.65	9,208	9,399	16.59
21	1,595.70	10,422	10,636	6.74
22	447.92	9,754	9,954	13.29
23	1,898.43	10,333	10,548	5.56
24	1,092.84	12,879	13,148	11.93
25	305.80	9,409	9,605	31.34
26	1,640.40	10,866	11,093	6.77
27	2,701.20	13,700	13,964	5.18
28	3,106.00	7,550	7,704	2.49
	20,759.00	273,238	278,900	13.43

PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS.

Comparison between Census Figures of 1921 and 1911.

(City previous to Extension, 1922).

	1921		1911	
	Number em- ployed	% of total workers	Number em- ployed	% of total workers
Pottery Workers ... 42,442				
Warehousemen and women packers, etc. ... 4,876	47,318	39.9	47,921	42.8
Miners 17,256	17,256	14.6	14,088	12.6
Engineers and Ironworkers ... 7,631	7,631	6.5	4,958	4.4
Bricklayers and workers of Construction 5,949	5,949	5.0	5,114	4.6
Transport Workers 6,739	6,739	5.7	6,140	6.0
Professional occupations, including Doctors, Lawyers, Clergy, Nurses, Teachers, Public Officials, etc. 3,621	3,621	3.0	3,328	2.9
Domestic Servants 2,559	2,559	2.2	3,507	3.1
Waitresses, Laundry workers, Charwomen, etc. 1,560	1,560	1.3	888	0.8
All other occupations 25,942	25,942	21.8	25,862	22.8
Total Number employed ... 118,555	118,555	100.0	111,806	100.0

The figures with reference to Pottery workers are made up as follows :—

	1921			1911
	Makers	Warehouse, Packers, Etc.	Total	All Pottery Workers
Male Workers 18,386	18,386	1,757	20,143	24,328
Female Workers ... 24,056	24,056	3,119	27,175	23,593
Total ... 42,442	42,442	4,876	47,318	47,921

These figures show a reduction of over 4,000 in the number of men and boys employed in the trade, and an increase of over 3,500 in the number of women and girls.

Number of domestic servants per thousand of the population :—

1921	1911
10.6	15.0

The actual number employed in 1921 was 2,559 as compared with 3,507 in 1911.

The number of married women in 1921 was 46,902, and of these 10,286 were engaged in some occupation, the percentage being 21.9 as compared with 9,293 married women engaged in occupations in 1911 out of a total number of married women of 42,303. The percentage in 1911 was 21.9, the same as in 1921.

BIRTHS.

There were 6,391 births registered in the City in 1925 giving a birth rate of 22.9 per 1,000 of the population.

The rate for the 105 large towns of England and Wales was 18.8 per thousand and for England and Wales, 18.3.

The rate is 0.8 lower than in 1924.

In 1876 the birth rate in this country attained the highest point on record, viz. :—36.3 per 1,000 living. Since that date the rate has, with few exceptions, fallen year by year.

The ratio of births of males to births of females during the year was 1,038 to 1,000. For the year 1924 the ratio was 1,058 males to 1,000 females. In the years 1865—1920 the ratio in England and Wales has varied from 1,032 per 1,000 to 1,060 per 1,000.

Of the 6391 children born, 3,255 were males, and 3,136 were females. The number of births and birth rates for the various areas were as follows :—

Tunstall	675	Birth rate	23.3	per 1,000
Burslem	1,086	"	24.5	"
Hanley	1,684	"	23.8	"
Stoke	818	"	19.9	"
Fenton	584	"	21.0	"
Longton	1,019	"	22.9	"
Smallthorne, Norton, Bucknall, etc.	525	"	24.2	"

The birth rate was highest in Burslem and lowest in Stoke.

The natural increase of population, that is, excess of births over deaths was 2,614. The previous year it was 2,901, a difference of 287 lives, the number of births registered being 331 less than in 1924 while the number of deaths was only 44 less.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.

Of the total births, 274 or 4.3 per cent. were illegitimate. The percentage of illegitimate births in England and Wales was 4.3 for the year 1924. The Illegitimate Birth Rate per 1,000 of population was 1.0 in Stoke-on-Trent as compared with 0.8 in England and Wales for the year 1924.

Of the 274 illegitimate births 130 were males and 144 females.

STILL BIRTHS.

Under the Notification of Births Act, all still births must be notified to the Medical Officer of Health. 301 were notified during the year under the Act, and of these 154 were attended by midwives, and 147 by medical men.

Taking the number of still births that occurred in 1925 as 301, it is equal to 4.5 per cent. of the total births. In 1924 there were 356 still births, equal to 5.3 per cent.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1925 and previous years.

Year	BIRTHS			Total Deaths registered in the district			Transferable Deaths			Nett Deaths belonging to the district		
	Population estimated to middle of each year	Un-corrected Number	Nett Number	Rate	Number	Rate	of Non-residents registered in the district	of Residents not registered in the district	Under 1 yr. of age	At all ages	Rate	
1913	219,755	5,731	5,728	23.9	3,620	16.4	170	242	725	126	3,692	16.8
1917	215,116	4,992	4,991	20.8	3,473	16.1	149	231	579	116	3,555	16.5
1918	208,365	5,222	5,219	22.3	4,175	20.0	207	259	582	111	4,227	20.3
1919	239,316	5,638	5,635	22.5	3,897	16.2	192	174	628	111	3,879	16.2
1920	248,852	7,716	7,712	30.9	3,192	12.8	150	163	759	98	3,205	12.8
1921	245,600	7,132	7,132	29.0	3,714	15.1	209	142	959	134	3,647	14.8
1922	*274,300	7,135	7,115	25.9	4,056	14.7	221	111	818	115	3,946	14.3
1923	276,100	6,779	6,776	24.6	3,624	13.1	203	90	630	93	3,511	12.7
1924	278,000	6,751	6,722	23.7	3,979	14.3	240	82	677	101	3,821	13.5
1925	278,900	6,437	6,391	22.9	3,929	14.0	238	86	678	106	3,777	13.5

Area of District in acres (land and

and water), 20,759. Total population
*As extended from April 1st, 1922.

Total population at all ages—267,611 at Census, 1921.

TABLE 3.

Showing the number of Births, Birth Rate, number of Deaths, Death Rate, and Infantile Mortality Rate in each of the 28 Wards.

WARD		No. of Births registered	Birth Rate	No. of Deaths registered	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate
1	...	249	23.6	163	15.5	164
2	...	267	26.1	164	16.0	127
3	...	159	19.4	101	12.3	101
4	...	212	25.4	125	14.9	113
5	...	154	17.8	90	10.4	71
6	...	279	27.9	133	13.3	114
7	...	235	26.9	140	16.0	145
8	...	206	24.1	116	13.6	131
9	...	333	27.4	163	13.4	120
10	...	261	24.3	145	13.6	119
11	...	282	25.6	202	18.4	106
12	...	247	27.0	122	13.3	126
13	...	222	23.5	118	11.4	72
14	...	154	18.2	110	12.9	91
15	...	185	18.7	136	13.8	81
16	...	197	19.1	125	12.1	81
17	...	177	18.2	118	12.2	84
18	...	218	21.2	139	13.5	87
19	...	225	26.4	120	15.3	97
20	...	184	19.6	111	11.8	81
21	...	226	21.2	132	12.4	80
22	...	175	17.6	97	9.7	63
23	...	313	29.6	185	17.5	96
24	...	332	24.8	180	13.7	139
25	...	167	17.4	127	13.2	149
26	...	207	18.6	139	12.5	77
27	...	335	24.0	179	12.7	101
28	...	190	24.6	97	12.6	71
Whole City		6,391	22.9	3,777	13.5	106

TABLE 4.—Birth Rate, Death Rate, and Infantile Mortality Rate for the whole City for the past twenty-six years.

	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate
1900	39.1	25.3	207
1901	35.1	20.9	208
1902	36.6	19.6	173
1903	34.6	18.2	179
1904	35.9	19.8	195
1905	33.6	19.8	191
1906	33.9	18.4	175
1907	33.5	19.0	162
1908	34.5	18.5	171
1909	33.1	19.4	163
1910	32.5	17.1	149
1911	31.3	19.6	203
1912	31.2	15.9	128
1913	31.9	18.7	169
1914	31.6	17.4	144
1915	26.9	18.4	147
1916	23.9	16.8	126
1917	20.8	16.5	116
1918	22.3	20.3	111
1919	22.5	16.2	111
1920	30.9	12.8	98
1921	29.0	14.8	134
1922	25.9	14.3	115
1923	24.6	12.7	93
1924	23.7	13.5	101
1925	22.9	13.5	106

DEATHS.

The number of deaths registered in the City during the year 1925 was 3,929. This gives a death rate of 14.0 per 1,000 of the population. Of the total deaths 1156 occurred in public institutions in the district. If the deaths of non-residents which occurred in the district be excluded, and the deaths of residents which occurred beyond the district be included, the nett deaths belonging to the district is 3,777 (1,928 males and 1,849 females), and the death rate 13.5 per 1,000.

The death rate for the 105 large towns of England and Wales was 12.2 per 1,000, and for the whole of England and Wales, 12.2.

The death rate of 13.5 per 1,000 was the same as that for 1924.

The death rate for the 105 large towns of England and Wales was 0.1 lower in 1925 than 1924.

The birth rate is lowest in the Stoke-upon-Trent District and highest in the Burslem district, the death rate is lowest in Fenton and highest in Tunstall.

The number of deaths, and the death rates, in each of the districts of the City were as follows :—

			No. of Deaths		Death Rate
Tunstall	...	...	428	...	14.8
Burslem	...	...	604	...	13.6
Hanley	...	...	996	...	14.1
Stoke	...	...	514	...	12.5
Fenton	...	...	328	...	11.8
Longton	...	...	631	...	14.2
Smallthorne, Bucknall, Norton, etc.	...	...	276	...	12.7

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.

				1925	1924
Phthisis and other Tubercular Diseases			...	367	...
Congenital Debility and Malformation including					322
Premature Birth	...	...	...	260	...
Bronchitis	...	...	...	496	...
Pneumonia	...	...	...	379	...
Organic Heart Disease	...	...	...	315	...
Cancer	...	...	...	311	...
Violence	...	...	...	93	...
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	...	...	...	107	...
Nephritis and Bright's Disease			...	77	...
Influenza	...	...	...	110	...
					118

DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL ZYMIC DISEASES.

				1925	1924
Smallpox	...	...	...	—	—
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	1	...
Diphtheria	...	...	...	19	...
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	19	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	66	...
Measles	...	...	...	36	...
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	...	...	...	107	...
					73

The death rate from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases was 0.89 per 1,000 of the population, compared to 1.1 per 1,000 in 1924. The Diarrhoea death rate accounted for 0.38 per 1,000 compared to 0.26 in 1924.

The following table shows the death rate from the principal Zymotic Diseases compared with the death rate of the 105 large towns :—

	Stoke-on-Trent 105 Large Towns	
	1925	1925
Diarrhoea (under 2 years) per 1,000		
births	15.6	... 10.8
Measles per 1,000 of population	0.12	... 0.17
Diphtheria "	0.07	... 0.09
Scarlet Fever "	0.07	... 0.03
Whooping Cough "	0.23	... 0.18
Enteric Fever "	0.003	... 0.01

Of the 3,777 deaths in the City, 43 or 1.1 per cent. were not certified either by a registered medical practitioner or by a coroner. In the 105 large towns the percentage of uncertified deaths was 0.6.

Death Rates in the various Wards of
the City of Stoke-on-Trent for the
year 1925.

	Wards—1, 2 and 3.
Tunstall	4, 5, 6, 7 and 8.
Burslem	" 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15.
Hanley	" 16, 17, 18 and 21.
Stoke and Hanford	" 19, 20 and 22.
Fenton	
Longton, Meir, Adderley Green & Trentham	23, 24, 25 and 26.
Smallthorne, Norton, Chell, Brindley Ford, etc.	27.
Milton & Bucknall	28.

Blank
Dots
Lines
Squares
Dark
Black

Under 12.0
12.0—13.4
13.5—14.9
15.0—16.4
16.5—17.9
18.0 and over



TABLE 5.

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the year 1925.

Causes of Death		Tunstall	Burslem	Hanley	Stoke	Fenton	Longton	Smallthorne, Norton, Bucknall, etc. (Wards 27 & 28)	Net Deaths at the subjoined Ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.									Total Deaths whether of 'Residents' or "Non- Residents" in Insti- tutions in the district	
									All Ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards		
All Causes	Certified...	423	595	993	511	324	619	269	3734	658	218	180	138	187	430	914	1009	1156	
	Uncertified	5	9	3	3	4	12	7	43	20	—	1	—	1	4	7	10	—	
Enteric Fever	...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Smallpox	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Measles	...	10	8	7	1	5	2	3	36	6	17	12	1	1	—	—	—	4	
Scarlet Fever	...	6	2	3	2	1	4	1	19	—	2	8	7	1	1	—	—	16	
Whooping Cough	...	4	5	20	10	7	16	4	66	27	20	18	1	—	—	—	—	2	
Diphtheria and Croup	...	1	7	4	4	—	2	1	19	2	6	4	6	—	—	1	—	13	
Influenza	...	6	13	35	27	8	8	13	110	5	4	6	6	6	14	35	34	11	
Erysipelas	...	2	2	6	1	2	2	2	17	2	—	—	—	—	1	9	5	13	
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuber'llosis)	24	54	57	29	39	54	18	275	—	3	5	14	57	102	90	4	—	79	
Tuberculous Meningitis	—	8	7	4	6	3	5	33	9	4	12	5	2	1	—	—	—	19	
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	8	10	9	11	6	10	5	59	10	8	4	6	21	10	—	—	41	
Cancer, Malignant Disease	28	54	69	63	23	56	18	311	—	—	—	—	1	38	165	107	130	—	
Rheumatic Fever	...	2	2	5	5	5	6	—	25	—	—	7	6	6	2	4	—	11	
Meningitis	...	3	4	6	—	—	4	1	18	4	2	5	4	2	1	—	—	5	
Organic Heart Disease	33	39	102	35	35	44	27	315	—	—	14	10	37	113	141	71	—	—	
Bronchitis	...	59	80	123	67	36	105	26	496	64	23	16	3	2	28	150	210	74	—
Pneumonia (all forms)	57	66	128	27	18	57	26	379	90	89	44	18	18	37	57	26	69	—	—
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	...	10	7	10	8	5	10	3	53	3	2	3	1	4	14	18	8	21	—
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	14	30	28	10	12	7	6	107	84	16	4	2	—	—	1	—	—	18	—
Appendicitis & Typhlitis	—	2	5	1	2	3	—	13	—	—	4	5	1	3	—	—	—	22	—
Cirrhosis of Liver	...	3	1	2	2	2	3	—	13	—	—	—	—	4	7	2	—	3	—
Alcoholism	...	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	...	6	6	24	17	7	13	4	77	1	1	2	3	2	18	30	20	27	—
Puerperal Fever	...	—	1	2	3	2	1	—	9	—	—	—	5	3	1	—	—	11	—
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy & Parturition	...	5	—	6	2	1	1	3	18	—	—	—	3	15	—	—	—	12	—
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature birth	33	49	65	23	16	49	25	260	256	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	—
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	...	6	16	24	14	10	15	8	93	6	2	13	18	11	14	19	10	79	—
Suicide	...	—	1	10	4	5	4	4	28	—	—	—	2	10	13	3	—	12	—
Other Defined Diseases	107	131	237	143	74	146	71	909	109	16	23	18	30	75	201	437	367	—	—
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	...	1	4	1	1	—	5	2	14	—	1	—	—	—	7	6	—	1	—
TOTALS	...	428	604	996	514	328	631	276	3777	678	218	181	138	188	434	921	1019	1156	—

The above figures include the following:—

Cerebro-Spinal Men- ingitis — 1 1 — 1 — 3 — 1 — 1 1 — —

POOR LAW RELIEF.

Mr. T. Wood, Clerk to the Stoke-on-Trent and Wolstanton Union, has kindly supplied the following returns with reference to Poor Law Relief for the parishes in the City of Stoke-on-Trent :—

TOTAL COST OF OUT-DOOR RELIEF :—

For year ending 31st March, 1924	...	£47,601
,, ,, 1925	...	£45,501

Number of persons in receipt of Out-door relief on—

31st March, 1924	...	...	...	3,342
31st March, 1925	...	...	...	3,409

Unemployed Relief, 31st March, 1924	...	191
,, ,, 1925	...	197

TOTAL COST OF IN-DOOR RELIEF. :—

In maintenance (including cost of Provisions, Clothing, Heating, Lighting, Drugs, Medical and Surgical, and other necessaries, but excluding Buildings and Repairs, Furniture and Property, Rates, Loan Charges and Salaries).

For year ending 31st March, 1924	...	£35,354
,, ,, 1925	...	£39,808

Number of persons relieved in the Institution on—

31st March, 1924	...	...	...	1,472
31st March ,1925	...	...	...	1,555

GRATUITOUS MEDICAL RELIEF.

NORTH STAFFS. ROYAL INFIRMARY.

Number of Civilian In-Patients treated annually from November 1st, 1909, to October 31st, 1925 :—

1909-10	...	...	2,193
1910-11	...	...	2,262
1911-12	...	...	2,370
1912-13	...	...	2,322
1913-14	...	...	2,549
1914-15	...	...	2,852
1915-16	...	...	2,632
1916-17	...	...	2,803
1917-18	...	...	2,947
1918-19	...	...	3,056
1919-20	...	...	3,440
1920-21	...	...	3,554
1921-22	...	...	3,907
1922-23	...	...	4,393
1923-24	...	...	4,794
1924-25	...	...	4,415

The number of Out-Patients for the year ending October 31st, 1925, was 28,794, as compared with 30,134 for the year ending October 31st, 1924.

In addition to the North Staffs. Infirmary there are two other Voluntary General Hospitals in the area, viz.: Haywood Hospital, Burslem, and the Longton Cottage Hospital. The Haywood Hospital has 35 beds for In-Patients, and an Out-Patient Department. The Longton Cottage Hospital has 42 beds for In-Patients, and an Out-Patient Department.

There is also a Special Institution in connection with the North Staffordshire Cripples' Aid Society for dealing with Orthopædic cases, including cases of surgical Tuberculosis.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

(By the courtesy of Mr. W. H. Makepeace, A.M.I.M.E., F.I.S.E., City Sewage Engineer.)

The River and Streams passing through the City of Stoke-on-Trent receive at various points, Trade Wastes from Gas Works and Ammonia Recovery Plants at the Works of Coal and Iron Companies.

There is also a considerable amount of waste liquor being discharged from Chemical Works, into the Fowlea Brook.

There is also a quantity of "Slip" Water from Factories which discolours the Streams, but really does not rob the Streams of oxygen.

The most serious pollution takes place in the Fowlea Brook, and prior to the War negotiations were set up with the responsible Company about it. During the War nothing was done, and since November, 1918, negotiations have restarted, and in the near future it is hoped that some good will arise from them.

Longton has partly Bacterial and Farm Scheme. Stoke has Tank treatment, followed by intermittent downward Filtration and Broad Irrigation; and at Tunstall, Sedimentation Tanks with Bacteria Beds is the system adopted, but in addition to this, some very important and very successful experiments have been conducted with the Activated Sludge method of Sewage Disposal, the experimental Activated Sludge plant being now capable of treating 75% of the Dry Weather Flow.

The Ministry of Health have been much interested in these experiments, and have been supplied with full detailed information of them.

These experiments have been conducted with a view to keeping up-to-date with the methods of Sewage Disposal, and more particularly for the urgent needs of the Stoke district.

The Sewage Plants during the War suffered, like other Departments, through inefficient staff, and they still bear signs of it.

Generally, the works are large enough with the exception of Stoke, which requires a new installation.

The Dry Weather Flow to each of the works is approximately as follows :—

Meir	...	...	...	...	113,500	gallons per day.
Burslem	...	...	...	...	1,635,000	„ „
Fenton	...	...	...	...	600,000	„ „
Hanley	...	...	...	...	3,000,000	„ „
Longton	...	...	...	...	1,200,000	„ „
Stoke	...	...	...	...	1,100,000	„ „
Tunstall	...	...	...	...	821,700	„ „
	Total	...	...	8,470,200	„ „	

The Activated Sludge Plant at Hanley deals with 1,750,000 gallons daily.

The Activated Sludge Plant at Burslem deals with 1,100,000 gallons daily.

With the exception of Stoke, the whole of the works were designed to deal with six times the dry weather flow, and the average amount of sewage and storm water dealt with per day, throughout the year, was 17,000,000 gallons, approximately.

Tank Treatment.

The sewage in this district lends itself to successful Tank Treatment owing to the presence of trade waste from the potteries, which assists in the precipitation of the organic solids without the aid of chemicals, and, generally speaking, an effluent containing not more than ten parts per 100,000 of suspended matter can be obtained after being held up for a period of about twelve hours. The use of Chemicals at Tunstall will be dispensed with for a greater portion of the year, and used only for assisting in deodorising the sewage during the summer months, and is now practically dispensed with.

Sludge Disposal.

Various systems are in use for dealing with this difficult matter. At three of the works (Hanley, Burslem, and Tunstall) it is pressed by hydraulic presses and carted on to a tip. There is, however, some small sale for it. At Fenton and Longton the sludge is disposed of on specially prepared sludge beds, from which the solids are extracted, and the Supernatant Water pumped back for further treatment through the Tanks, or into special filters.

At Stoke it is discharged into lagoons, or trenched in the soil.

The most successful method, is undoubtedly, by pressing, although it is more costly than the method of drying sludge on specially prepared beds.

Bacteria Beds.

The area of the bacteria beds at the various works is as follows :—

Burslem	...	...	...	4	acres.
Fenton	...	...	...	2	"
Hanley	...	...	...	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Longton	...	...	...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Tunstall	...	...	...	1	"
Meir	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{3}$	"
				Total	$18\frac{1}{3}$
					"

They are all constructed as Percolating Beds. The material used as a filtering medium is saggars, a local waste, from the pot-works. The filters are about five feet in depth, and are of medium size.

Automatic power-driven distributors, of modern type, are used for distributing the sewage over the beds, and are driven by electric motors, internal combustion engines, and hydraulic power.

Irrigation.

The area of land available for irrigation at the Longton Farm, including that at Newstead, is 316 acres, 21 of which are set aside for the treatment of storm water. The subsoil is heavy clay, which renders it difficult to procure a good effluent.

Sixty acres at Stoke are available for sewage treatment, and the subsoil is sandy loam.

Effluents.

The quality of the effluents obtained from the Burslem, Hanley, Fenton, Longton, and Tunstall bacteria beds is of a high quality, practically free from suspended matter, is well oxydised, and the nitric nitrogen figure is rarely below 3 parts per 100,000. The opacity of the effluent is remarkably good, the test often showing print through a column 24 inches deep.

The effluent from the land at Longton and Stoke will not bear favourable comparison with the effluent from the bacteria beds, the nitric nitrogen figure being very low, and at times putrefaction sets in during the usual period of incubation.

The cost of maintenance was £40,000 per annum during the past twelve months, and the whole of the works are under the control of the City Sewage Engineer.

Practically the whole of the area is sewered. There are 214 houses not connected with sewers, but these are mainly situated in outlying districts.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

There are in the extended City 50,042 water closets, but of these approximately 14,606 have no flushing cistern attached. There are 733 pail closets and about 3,632 cesspit closets or privies.

The numbers of privies and pail closets converted into water closets during the years 1911 to 1925 were as follows:—

Year	Number
1911 ...	366
1912 ...	338
1913 ...	658
1914 ...	1,150
1915 ...	498
1916 ...	38
1917 ...	35
1918 ...	45
1919 ...	68
1920 ...	181
1921 ...	766
1922 ...	829
1923 ...	1,153
1924 ...	662
1925 ...	299

SCAVENGING.

The following table gives the sanitary accommodation of the houses in the City in certain years.

	1911	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Number of houses including new houses and deducting demolitions	... 48,516 Census	49,034 Census	55,000 Census	—	55,441	55,787
Number of water closets	... 18,601	23,480	25,668	27,045	28,047	28,770
Number of privies	6,428	2,635	4,998	4,084	3,807	3,632
Number of pail closets	... 1,285	907	1,540	1,270	857	733
Number of hand-flushed closets	... 13,934	13,801	14,826	14,735	14,656	14,606
Number of slop-water closets	... 7,142	7,020	7,080	7,037	6,993	6,965
Number of houses served by ashpits	24,825	18,299	19,025	17,350	15,155	14,564
Number of ashbins	24,670	32,864	37,945	41,169	43,791	44,947
Number of covered ashpits	... —	—	—	9,320	8,312	7,691

In the business centres the amount of shop refuse is largely on the increase. The receptacles in many instances are not satisfactory. Most shopping centres have a daily service.

All other ashbins are emptied once a week.

There has been a large decrease in the number of ashpits and a corresponding increase in the number of dustbins.

Nightsoil pails have been cleansed once weekly and privies at least once each month. Many houses are still grossly overcrowded, and where earthenware cisterns are in use a fortnightly collection is necessary instead of a monthly collection.

The following table shows the number of times ashpits and cesspit closets were emptied during the years 1920 to 1925:—

ASHPITS.

		1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
*Packmoor	—	—	9	12	12
Tunstall	8	9	12	14	14
Burslem	7	6	11	13	11
*Smallthorne	—	—	12	15	15
Hanley, North	5	6	10	15	13
Hanley, South	5	6	9	14	13
*Bucknall	—	—	8	15	13
*Milton	—	—	9	15	13
Stoke	8	9	13	14	13
*Hanford & Trentham	...	—	—	—	9	14	13
Fenton	9	7	13	12	12
Longton	6	8	7	11	12
*Meir	—	—	8	11	12
*Adderley Green	...	—	—	—	8	11	12
							10

CESSPITS.

		1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
*Packmoor	—	—	9	15	15
Tunstall	12	12	12	15	15
Burslem	9	11	10	14	12
*Smallthorne	—	—	12	16	15
Hanley, North	12	12	12	15	14
Hanley, South	12	12	12	15	14
*Bucknall	—	—	12	15	15
*Milton	—	—	10	15	15
Stoke	11	10	12	16	14
*Hanford & Trentham	...	—	—	—	12	15	14
Fenton	12	12	12	14	13
Longton	12	12	12	14	13
*Meir	—	—	9	13	13
*Adderley Green	...	—	—	—	9	13	13

*Districts taken over on the 3rd April, 1922, only 9 months work is shown for that year.

Nightsoil has still to be tipped on land in the City at Packmoor, Brindley Ford, Chell Heath, because of the inaccessibility of the Tunstall Sewage Works.

Until the bridge is strengthened and the road approach improved at Tunstall Sewage Works, it will not be possible to dispose of nightsoil except on the land at Packmoor, Brindley Ford, and Chell Heath.

In all other cases it is dealt with at the Sewage Works. Prior to the extension of the Borough Boundaries in April, 1922, all nightsoil was taken to the Sewage Works; all the foregoing districts are parts of the added areas.

An agreement has now been arrived at with the Sewage Committee whereby they undertake to receive and treat all nightsoil at the various Sewage Works, so that at an early date the tipping of crude nightsoil on land will be abolished.

The average number of teams employed during the year was 54.6; there were also 8 motors. Of the teams 44.6 were owned by the Corporation and 10 were hired. The teams were allocated as follows:—

Removal of Refuse. Own Teams 12,990 Shifts. Hired Teams, 1,691 Shifts. Motors, 5.

Removal of Nightsoil. Own Teams 452 Shifts. Hired Teams, 1,331 Shifts. Motors, 3.

A Two-ton Napier, a Two-ton Vulcan, and a Thirty-hundredweight Ford Motor were engaged on Removal of ashpit refuse all the year. An S.D. Freighter commenced work in August, and a second Vulcan in November. Two One-ton Ford Motors were employed on the removal of nightsoil all the year, and a Two-ton Vulcan from April onwards.

The removal of refuse from the new Housing sites has proved very costly owing to the distance of the bins from the roadway, there is no access from the rear of the houses.

The cost per ton of removing house refuse in December, 1925 was Six Shillings and Two Pence, while in December, 1924, it was Six Shillings and Five Pence.

The following table shows the amount of refuse removed during the past three years.

		1923	1924	1925
Loads delivered to Destructor Works		41,246	44,834	41,862
Loads Tipped	... ... ...	21,703	18,375	18,259
Total Loads of Refuse Removed	...	62,949	63,209	60,121
Tons destroyed	... ... ...	47,744	52,139	42,838
Tons Extracted by Screening (Hanley Works)	... ... ...	—	—	3,136
Tons dealt with by Screening and Pulverising (Burslem Works)	...	—	—	2,946
TOTAL Tons dealt with at Works	...	47,744	52,139	48,920

There are four Destructors in the area, one each at Burslem, Hanley, Stoke and Longton.

There are in addition, Salvage Plants at Hanley and Burslem Works.

The following is a record of the work done at the Destructor Works :—

HANLEY DESTRUCTOR WORKS.

Eighty tons of refuse can be dealt with daily by the furnaces.

The Screening and Sorting Plant, which is capable of dealing with One Hundred and Twenty Tons daily, started operations in July.

The weight of refuse destroyed during the year was 18,318 tons.

The weight of refuse Screened was 7,448 tons.

The weight of refuse extracted by Screening was 3,136 tons.

The weight of Mortar made and sold was 867 tons.

Concrete Slabs manufactured, 2,114 square yards.

Concrete Slabs sold, 2,291 square yards.

Scrap Tin sold, 140 tons.

Crushed Clinker sold, 50 tons.

Rags, bones, scrap metals, sacking and other materials realised the sum of £30.

LONGTON DESTRUCTOR WORKS.

Capacity, 56 tons daily.

Refuse destroyed, 13,569 tons.

Mortar made and sold, 1,037 tons, 16 cwts. 1 qr.

Scrap iron and tin sold, 76 tons.

BURSLEM DESTRUCTOR WORKS.

Forty-five tons of refuse daily is the capacity of the furnaces, while the new screening, sorting and pulverising plant, which commenced work in August, is capable of dealing with 60 tons per day.

Owing to the necessity of considerable repairs to the Destructor furnaces, they were closed down during April and had not been restarted at the end of the year.

Refuse destroyed, 1,792 tons, 4 cwts.

Refuse dealt with by screening, sorting and pulverising, 2,946 tons.

Scrap tin sold, 82 tons.

Rags, bones, scrap metals, sacking and other materials realised the sum of £29.

STOKE DESTRUCTOR WORKS.

Capacity, 45 tons daily.

Weight of refuse destroyed during the year, 13,851 tons, 4 cwts.

The weight of mortar made and sold was 1,706 tons, 2 cwts.

The weight of crushed clinker manufactured was 598 tons.

The weight of crushed clinker sold was 601 tons, 17 cwts.

The concrete slabs manufactured were 1,063 square yards.

The concrete slabs sold were 795 square yards.

Scrap iron and tin sold, 99 tons, 2 cwts., 2 qrs.

The following is a table showing the destination of the refuse not delivered to the Destructor Works for incineration:—

						Loads
Tunstall.	Cottage Tip, Clayhills	...	...	...	...	,385
	Oxford	...	...	...	...	53
	Fernyhough's Farm	...	...	...	...	1,136
	Newfields	...	...	...	...	103
	Linehouses	...	...	...	...	104
Packmoor.	Kirkham's Farm	...	...	...	...	526
Smallthorne.	Cricket Field	...	...	...	...	1,209
	The Flatts, Norton	...	...	...	...	70
	Berrisford's Farm	...	...	...	...	316
	Bradeley	...	...	...	...	41
	Pit Shafts	...	...	...	...	167
	Wedgwood Farm, Brindley Ford	...	...	...	...	541
Burslem.	Sytch Tip	...	...	...	...	3,916
Hanley.	Finney Gardens	...	...	...	...	408
	Sneyd Street	...	...	...	...	92
	Destructor Field	...	...	...	...	83
Milton.	Cooper's Farm	...	...	...	...	586
	Abbey Hulton	...	...	...	...	56
Bucknall.	Sandholes	...	...	...	...	424
Stoke.	Hanford Tileries	...	...	...	...	84
	Leek Road	...	...	...	...	23
	Racecourse	...	...	...	...	89
	Sideway	...	...	...	...	175
	Church Lane Pool	...	...	...	...	297
	Bailey's	...	...	...	...	2,091
Fenton.	Sargeant's	...	...	...	...	7
	Stanley's, Blurton	...	...	...	...	63
	Fenton Manor	...	...	...	...	58
	Dividy Lane, Adderley Green	...	...	...	...	26
Longton.	Lightwood	...	...	...	...	105
	Balfour	...	...	...	...	25
						<hr/> 18,259

PAPER AND SACKING.

During the year 325 tons of paper, and 19 tons of sacking were disposed of.

SCRAP IRON.

Three hundred and eighty-five tons of scrap iron were sold during the year.

WASTE ELIMINATOR PLANT.

This plant was in operation the whole year.

MATERIAL RECEIVED.

Meat			Fish			Offals			Total		
T.	C.	Q.	T.	C.	Q.	T.	C.	Q.	T.	C.	Q.
68	16	1	146	17	0	4	3	3	219	17	0

MATERIAL PRODUCED.

Meat and			Fish Meal			Fats			Total		
Meat Meal	Bone Meal	Fish Meal	T.	C.	Q.	T.	C.	Q.	T.	C.	Q.
18	7	1	7	12	0	47	6	1	7	0	0

For the year ending 31st March, 1925, the net expenditure incurred in dealing with refuse and nightsoil, inclusive of destruction and salvage, but exclusive of loan charges, was £40,560, in the previous year it was. £41,000

SANITARY INSPECTION OF DISTRICT.

During the year 1925, 17,531 nuisances were dealt with compared with 17,170 in 1924.

Table of premises visited and of re-visits made :—

Districts	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total
Houses completely examined on account of—												
Infectious diseases	200	253	58	135	169	39	117	137	102	144	73	1427
Alleged nuisances	14	—	—	47	85	21	—	—	—	10	—	177
House inspection ...	—	—	—	—	8	3	—	—	—	6	—	17
Houses in which examinations were made in relation to—												
Overcrowding ...	5	—	—	10	10	3	7	—	—	4	6	45
Drainage ...	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	5
Structure ...	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	5
Total number of above houses	222	253	58	193	273	70	124	138	102	164	79	1676
Total number of above houses in which defects were found ...	55	14	8	64	138	45	53	43	31	55	41	547
Number of defects in above houses ...	340	74	39	419	1019	286	197	174	136	346	117	3167
Premises visited for other reasons than those set out above	549	471	418	380	706	465	918	374	549	688	784	6302
Revisits to nuisances	2237	3775	2690	1608	3200	2724	3414	4220	1607	2715	2596	30786
,, infectious disease ...	58	58	11	45	52	68	85	71	75	13	12	548

Table of defects discovered and dealt with :—

District	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total Nuisances Found
Houses dirty	8	17	1	7	14	3	7	13	13	25	23	131
„ overcrowded ...	16	6	—	8	7	4	4	13	3	10	7	78
„ damp or dilapidated ...	561	474	477	825	991	494	406	462	324	627	392	6033
„ badly lighted or ventilated	121	95	7	41	35	42	12	24	5	18	16	416
Drainage defective	25	24	26	26	52	27	105	29	32	74	26	446
„ no disconnection ...	3	1	1	—	3	18	3	8	17	4	3	61
„ want of ...	1	2	7	3	17	6	29	3	11	14	66	159
„ stopped ...	70	137	86	75	164	35	55	53	76	63	68	882
Sinks defective or required	46	28	27	12	45	62	64	27	38	25	62	436
Bath, lavatory and sink waste pipes untrapped	1	1	—	1	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	9
Other drainage defects	41	24	92	7	59	64	83	17	42	35	65	529
Privies defective ...	4	—	—	—	—	6	2	2	3	9	4	30
Additional closets required	—	4	—	—	3	1	9	—	2	1	—	20
Defects in W.C's ...	102	122	5	125	273	28	200	118	157	319	335	1784
W.C's without flush	1	8	1	6	1	2	4	2	5	19	—	49
Waste water closets defective	4	10	—	2	2	1	5	3	4	—	3	34
Ashpits open ...	2	1	—	—	2	3	9	—	—	—	—	19
„ required ...	108	80	121	13	144	21	301	27	158	15	108	1096
„ structure defective ...	7	38	61	11	103	7	208	11	91	54	56	647
Ashbins defective ...	158	123	34	97	215	45	276	166	96	191	69	1470
Outbuildings-defects	33	10	20	17	10	83	18	5	27	21	56	300
Paving	151	179	44	17	98	45	146	55	161	113	229	1238
Houses without water supply	10	10	7	5	35	39	46	11	24	19	23	229
Other house nuisances	50	8	80	15	31	2	24	14	44	62	18	348
Accumulations dealt with	86	76	12	15	22	10	21	34	46	88	18	428
Manure receptacles ...	3	1	—	3	2	—	5	—	1	3	4	22
Keeping of animals ...	8	8	9	5	18	4	8	3	16	17	29	125
Other outside nuisances	6	72	26	18	72	47	118	15	91	33	26	524
TOTALS ...	1626	1559	1144	1354	2420	1101	2168	1117	1487	1861	1706	17543

The number of Informal Notices served during the year was 3,119, and the number of Statutory Notices 3,544.

Complaints.

During the year, 1,963 complaints were received, 1,067 at the office, and 896 by the District Inspectors—130 of the total were unfounded.

Included in the total of 1,037 are 817 referred from the Health Visitors and Tuberculosis Nurses.

The following matters brought to the notice of the Department during the year were referred to the City Surveyor:—

Dangerous structures ...	...	...	17
Offensive sewer ventilators ...	...	...	9
Stopped sewers ...	...	...	14
Stopped surface water gullies		...	15
Defective street paving	...	...	9
Other matters ...	...	...	78
			—
			142

Complaints were received with regard to 89 cases of overcrowding. These were investigated, 11 of the complaints were unfounded and in 78 instances the fact of overcrowding was established, in 26 of these the overcrowding was subsequently remedied.

The standard taken in estimating overcrowding is 300 cubic feet for each adult, two children under 11 years of age being taken as one adult.

Inspection of Drainage Work.

District	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total
New drains inspected	10	4	13	1	7	30	13	1	14	9	43	145
Revisits while work in progress	41	37	85	2	73	128	185	9	45	37	133	761
Drains inspected after reconstruction	3	73	10	5	6	35	43	3	19	22	12	231
Revisits while work in progress	47	512	7	25	24	12	158	16	35	44	43	923
Other visits on account of drainage works ..	18	117	—	56	13	19	6	7	42	8	19	604

Drain Testing.

Chemical :—	Negative	...	...	515
	Positive	...	...	163
Colour :—	Negative	...	...	25
	Positive	...	...	29
Smoke :—	Negative	...	...	318
	Positive	...	...	37
Hydraulic :—	Negative	...	...	—
	Positive	...	...	3
				—
Total :—	Negative	...	...	858
	Positive	...	...	232

Of the above tests 317 were applied on account of infectious disease, 177 were made on receipt of complaints, and 596 were made during the progress of drainage work.

Voluntary Conversion of Privies, etc.

Privies converted	...	...	...	50
Pails converted	...	...	...	3
Waste water-closets converted	...	...	...	28
New water-closets provided	...	...	...	—
Hand flushed closets converted	...	...	50	

Until the end of May the Council contributed £3 per conversion towards the cost of voluntary conversions of 52 privies, 1 Rochdale pan, and 44 waste water closets, and a contribution of 30/- towards the cost of the provision of 49 cisterns and water supplies to 49 hand flushed closets. In some instances the work was carried out during 1924.

Conversion of Privies, etc.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act 1907.

During the year the work of converting privies and pails into water closets was continued. The number of conversions completed under this scheme during the year was 237, consisting of 117 privies, and 120 pails.

Privies demolished	...	...	...	9
Openings under Section 41, Public Health Act, 1875	...	...	...	77

DRAIN TESTING IN CONNECTION WITH THE SCHEME.

DRAIN TESTS	COLOUR		SMELL		ROCKETS		TOTAL		
	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	
New Drains	—	—	11	1	301	33	312	34
Repaired Drains	...	—	—	5	—	27	3	32	3
Old Drains	1	—	—	3	1	1	2	4
TOTAL	1	—	16	4	329	37	346	41

SUMMARY OF WORK OF CONVERSION OF ROCHDALE PAILS, 1925.

Number of pails for which notices have been served ...	32
Number of pails for which contracts have been signed	65
Number of pails completed by contract	120
Number of pails in progress by contract	3
Number of pails completed by owners after notice ...	1
Number of pails in progress by owners after notice —	1

SUMMARY OF WORK OF CONVERSION OF PRIVIES, YEAR 1925.

Number of privies for which notices have been served	229
Number of privies for which contracts have been sent out	175

Number of privies completed :—

(a) By contract	...	...	...	...	117
(b) By owners after notice				8	125

Number of privies in progress :—

(a) By contract	...	...	...	...	21
(b) By owners after notice				6	27

Work carried out during the year under Section 62, Public Health Act, 1875, and Section 49, Public Health Acts (Amendment Act), 1907. Additional sinks, drainage, and water supplied to dwelling houses where one tap previously served several houses.

District where provided	Number of water taps	Number of Sinks	New drainage provided to Sinks
Burslem	16	15	13
Bucknall and Milton	44	20	5
Stoke	27	25	25
Fenton	19	14	14
Longton	20	12	4
Hanley	7	5	4
Total	133	91	65

Legal Proceedings.

(1) There were 59 summonses taken out to enforce the compliance of notices.

£ s. d.

(a) In 14, proceedings were withdrawn on payment of costs, the work having been complied with after the service of the summons, the costs amounting to

2 9 0

(b) In 27 cases, the Court made the necessary Order and imposed costs amounting to

20 5 6

(c) In 15 instances of smoke nuisance, orders for abatement within three months were made. Orders and costs amounted to

25 11 6

(d) In 3 instances, failure to comply within three months. Fines and costs amounting to

11 7 6

(2) The Department obtained Contracts to carry out works to abate nuisances after the service of notices which were not complied with by the owners. The

total amount of which was £391 18s. 3d., and in 11 instances, proceedings had to be taken to recover monies expended under Section 39 of the Public Health Act (Amendment Act, 1907, and Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1875. The Court made the necessary Orders and imposed costs amounting to ...

15 18 0

Ashbins.

During the year 1,204 notices were served on owners requiring them to provide sufficient ashes accommodation. In many cases, on the expiration of the time stated in the notices, it was found that bins had not been provided, the Corporation delivered them and the owners were charged with the cost.

The number thus delivered during the year was 885.

Free Ashbin Scheme.

The Free Ashbin Scheme was discontinued in May owing to a reduction in the Committee's estimates; under this scheme property owners were supplied with a first ashbin free, on demolishing or suitably altering a covered ashpit.

Under this arrangement 810 ashbins were delivered during the year at a cost of £364 10s. 0d., and 621 covered ashpits were either demolished or so altered as to prevent their further use as ashpits.

Bye-Laws.

Byelaws are in force in the City with respect to :—

- New Street and Buildings ;
- Slaughter Houses ;
- Nuisances ;
- Common Lodging Houses ;
- Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops ;
- Public Conveniences ;
- Houses Let in Lodgings ;
- Offensive Trades
- Removal of Offensive and Noxious Matters.

Offensive Trades.

There are in the area :—

- Three Knacker's Yards ;
- Two Skin Markets ;
- Several Bone-Burning Works ;
- Several Marine Stores, Tripe Boilers, and Gut Scrapers ;
- One Fat Melter ;
- A large number of Fish Fryers.

A list of Offensive Trades has been scheduled by the Authority and Byelaws are in force for their control.

The list of Scheduled Trades is as follows :—Fish friers, tripe boilers ; Dealers in rags, bones, fat, animal skins or other like matter in an offensive condition ; manure manufacturers ; brick burners, gut scrapers, bone burners, tanners, leather dressers, fat meltors or fat extractors, glue makers, size makers (except Potters' sizes), and blood driers.

GUT SCRAPING.

There are two premises specially used for Gut Scraping. Under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, Gut Scraping is prohibited in slaughter-houses.

KNACKERS' YARDS.

There are three Knacker's Yards ; six complaints were received of nuisances at these premises.

SKIN YARDS.

There are two Skin Yards ; one at Cross Street, Stoke, and one at Mollart Street, Hanley. Two complaints were received of nuisances at these premises.

FAT MELTING (EDIBLE).

This trade is carried on on a large scale and in a satisfactory manner at the Public Abattoirs, Hanley. Up-to-date machinery is installed and no complaints have been received of any nuisance arising.

TRIPE BOILING.

There are many tripe shops in the City, but in most cases the tripe is bought ready cleaned. The greater part of the tripe cleaned in the City is dealt with at seven establishments. Four complaints were received as to nuisances arising.

MARINE STORES.

There are as last year, 13 Marine Stores ; lead, metal, rags, bones and bottles are the chief materials dealt with. These premises have been periodically inspected and found to be in a fairly satisfactory condition. The total number of inspections was 35.

FRIED FISH SHOPS.

During the year in seven instances, permission was given for premises to be used for the purpose of fish frying. 1,519 visits have been made to the premises used for this purpose. 63 defects were found and dealt with. The condition of the utensils, pans, etc., was generally found to be satisfactory. The Authority does not now permit a room in an ordinary working class dwelling house to be converted into a fried fish shop.

Common Lodging Houses.

There are 12 common lodging houses in the City. During the year 585 inspections of common lodging houses were made—567 by day, and 18 by night. Thirty-nine notices were served for the rectifying of minor offences, they were all complied with.

The 12 lodging houses are registered for the accommodation of 386 persons per night. There were, according to the returns sent in, 85,635 persons accommodated during the year, as compared with 83,735 in 1924.

The premises are in the majority of cases old houses adapted for the purpose and some of the buildings are in a very poor condition.

There is room for one or two model lodging houses in the City—the Council has considered the matter but deferred taking action.

Houses Let in Lodgings.

There are now on the register 130 houses. Five hundred and eighty inspections were made during the year. Seventy-five defects were found, these have since received attention.

SMOKE NUISANCES.

For the abatement of Smoke nuisances 872 timed observations of half-an-hour each have been taken of boiler chimneys during the year, as compared with 877 in the previous year.

In addition to the above 35 observations have been taken of one hour each.

Twenty-nine complaints have been received during the year and investigated.

One hundred and thirty-six notices have been served for the abatement of Smoke nuisances and forty-two special slips have been left at eighteen firms giving the results of observations.

Warnings have been given in 189 instances. Eighteen cases have been reported for prosecution. Proceedings before the Court have been ordered in each case, and orders were made for the abatement of the nuisance. In eleven instances an abatement order was made for one month, one for six weeks, one for 3 months, one for fourteen days, one forthwith.

In three cases fines were inflicted for non-compliance of the order of the Court.

1. £1 10s. and £2 2s. costs.
2. 10/- and £2 2s. costs.
3. £3 10s. and £1 1s. costs.

Forty-four visits have been made to Brick, Tile and Marl works and twenty-one visits to Collieries and the Managers and Firemen interviewed.

Of the 872 half-hour observations taken, 495 showed black smoke emitted for four minutes or more during the half-hour. The number of observations showing no black smoke was 158.

OBSERVATIONS.

					1924	1925
Boiler Stack	...	...	...	...	889	907
Oven Stack	...	...	...	...	17	27
Kiln	...	...	...	...	50	58

INSPECTION OF—

Boilers	...	...	...	...	560	650
Ovens	...	...	...	...	102	95
Kilns	...	...	...	...	189	172
Interviews with Owners or Occupiers	...	...	...	...	530	575
Interviews with Engineers and Firemen	...	...	...	...	1082	1059
Warnings given	...	...	...	...	188	189
Preliminary notices served	...	...	...	...	22	19
Statutory notices served	...	...	...	...	110	117
Improvements effected	...	...	...	...	119	125
Re-inspection of premises	...	...	...	...	240	156

DEMONSTRATIONS IN FIRING.

Boilers	...	...	...	...	46	37
Kilns	...	...	...	...	2	3
Ovens	...	...	...	...	3	—
Reports for non-abatement	...	...	...	...	13	15
Special reports submitted	...	...	...	...	14	16
Visits for other causes	...	...	...	...	225	284
Prosecutions	...	...	...	...	10	18

The following is a summary of the alterations made, and appliances fitted in order to prevent the emission of excessive quantities of smoke :—

					1924	1925
Air Tubes fitted	...	...	...	...	2	4
Boilers provided	...	...	...	...	8	4
Flues cleaned	...	...	...	...	16	19
Improvement in Fuel	...	...	...	...	10	12
Improvement in Firing	...	...	...	...	30	34
Mirrors fixed or replaced	...	...	...	...	6	7
New Boiler Stacks	...	...	...	...	2	6
Patent Joints fitted	...	...	...	...	4	2
Patent Grates provided	...	...	...	...	6	10
Patent Bars fitted in Sets	...	...	...	...	13	6
Patent Furnaces provided	...	...	...	...	18	5
Smoke Consumers fitted	...	...	...	...	25	29
Steam Jets provided	...	...	...	...	2	6
Repairs to Boilers, Boiler Furnaces, Brickwork, Economisers, Kiln Furnaces, Ovens, Stacks and Ventilators	...	...	...	...	71	57

The following is a summary of the results of the half-hour observations taken of Boiler chimneys :—

No. of chimneys observed	185
Number of observations taken	872
Average number of observations taken per chimney ...	4.71

RESULTS OF OBSERVATIONS :—	Black	Moderate	None
Total amount of smoke in minutes	4392	11007.0	10761
Average amount of smoke in minutes	5.04	12.62	12.34

OVENS AND KILNS.

During the year 58 timed observations have been made of kilns and 27 of ovens.

151 interviews have been held with Kiln Firemen, 85 with Oven Firemen, and 99 with other Oddmen and Assistants.

In several cases where long emissions of black smoke have been noticed from Ovens and Kilns, investigation has proved that the emission has been due to careless firing by some other person left in charge and not the Fireman himself.

There is yet much room for improvement, and this may be obtained by regular inspection and interviewing the men concerned.

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act 1919.

An Inspector was appointed by the Council in March, 1920, and has been continually at work since that date.

The number of rats known to have been killed during the year, and the methods employed were as follows :—

Poisons	864
Dogs and Ferrets	2,200
Traps	973
Bird Lime	630
Clearing Packing Houses	960
	—
	5,627

The number of visits paid to various premises was as follows :—

Factories	548
Farms and Stables	851
Shops and Bakehouses	630
Private houses	678

Warehouses	...	...	...	506
Collieries and Ironworks	...	...	...	32
Garden allotments	...	...	...	33
Hotels and Restaurants	...	...	...	296
Schools, Hospitals, etc.	...	...	...	78
Tips	...	...	...	34
Picture Palaces	...	...	...	96
Market Halls and Town Yards	...	...	116	
				3,898

During the year £54 8s. 0d. was paid to the Corporation by various owners of premises for work done by the Officer.

Methods of Dealing with Infested Premises.

(1) POISONS.

(a) PREPARATIONS CONTAINING PHOSPHORUS.

Very good results have been obtained from both these poisons but if used too often, the rats will turn the baits over, and eat bread only, once every three weeks is sufficiently frequent.

(b) BARIUM CARBONATE.

This gives good results mixed with fat and oatmeal, or bread crumbs and fat, this is by far the cheapest poison to use.

(c) RED SQUILLS. (Powder).

Fair results are obtained with squills, but is very expensive and will only keep two or three days after mixing.

(d) BIRD LIME.

This has proved very successful, this method takes advantage of the fact that "Rats" make and keep to certain "runs." Shallow iron trays, 18 inch square are prepared by covering with about one pound of Bird Lime, these are placed flat on the floor, or on a shelf, close to the wall, intersecting the rat "runs." In crossing the trays the rats are held fast by the bird lime.

Rat proofing of premises is the most effective preventive measure, and has been carried out on 43 premises.

Schools.

The Medical Officer of Health is not the School Medical Officer.

All the schools were inspected four times during the year in relation to the sanitary conditions and water supply. The list of sanitary defects numbering 361 were referred to the Education Authority.

School Closure.

One school was closed on account of Scarlet Fever.

Sanitary Condition of Theatres, Music Halls, etc.

There are thirty picture palaces and theatres. These premises were inspected periodically, and 26 minor defects found were immediately remedied by the managers.

Distribution of Lime and Lime Brushes.

Facilities exist throughout the district for the free distribution of lime and the loan of whitewash brushes for the cleansing of houses where this is desirable, this has assisted in obtaining a higher standard of cleanliness in the poorer class of houses.

Public Urinals.

The whole of the public urinals were systematically inspected. They were found to be in a fairly satisfactory condition.

Milk Supply.

Milkshops and Purveyors of Milk.

The following statement shows the number of purveyors of milk registered under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order :—

Number on register at 31st December, 1925	677
Number registered during the year	... 83
Visits paid ...	... 1,680

In general a good standard of cleanliness is being maintained throughout.

By far the largest number of registrations that have taken place are of persons selling sterilized milk, the sale of which is greatly on the increase in the City.

The effort made to obtain better storage of both milk and receptacles used where mixed businesses are carried on is meeting with considerable success. Separate accommodation is strictly insisted upon when dealing with new applications for registration.

Cowsheds.

The number of cowsheds on the register is 337. Visits paid 744. The number of dairies on the register is 223. Visits paid 189.

All the sheds have been limewashed at least twice during the past year.

Repairs have been carried out at the following Cowsheds during the past year. Greenhill Farm, Fenton; Ubberley Hall, Ubberley; Outclough Farm, Oxford; Barnfields, Goldenhill; Bradeley Farm, Bradeley; New Hayes Farm, Bradeley; Church Farm, Bucknall; Brighton Street, Hanley.

The approximate number of cows throughout the district is 1,842, as compared with 1,803 in the previous year.

**Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922, and
The Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915.**

Two hundred and ninety-six samples of milk were taken during the year and 12 proved to be not genuine on analysis. None were found to contain preservative.

Nine samples were specially examined for the presence of dirt and were certified to contain less than two parts of moist dirt per 100,000.

Three samples of milk were examined for the presence of Tuberle Bacilli. One sample was reported to contain Tuberle Bacilli. The milk from this particular sample was traced as coming from a farm situated outside the city boundaries and the powers conferred by the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915, were applied to deal with this case.

Report of the Administration of the Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations, 1912 and 1917, City of Stoke-on-Trent, for the year ending, December, 1925.

1. MILK AND CREAM NOT SOLD AS PRESERVED CREAM.

	(a) Number of samples examined for the presence of a Preservative	(b) Number in which preservative was reported to be present, and percentage of Preserva- tive found in each sample.
Milk ...	296	Nil
Cream ...	3	One sample contained 0.38% of Boric Acid. (This was re- ported to the Health Com- mittee, and a warning was given to the offender).

2. CREAM SOLD AS PRESERVED CREAM.

- (a) Instances in which samples have been submitted for analysis to ascertain if the statements on the label as to preservatives were correct.

1. Correct statements made	...	...	12
2. Statements incorrect	...	...	2
			—
Total	...		14

No. of Sample	Percentage of Preservative found in each Sample	Percentage stated on Label
76	0.31% of Boric Acid.	0.40% of Boric Acid.
116	0.35% „ „	„ „ „
118	0.35% „ „	„ „ „
209	0.40% „ „	„ „ „
235	0.30% „ „	„ „ „
236	0.30% „ „	„ „ „
238	0.27% „ „	„ „ „
240	0.38% „ „	„ „ „
241	0.36% „ „	„ „ „
262	0.28% „ „	„ „ „
278	0.18% „ „	„ „ „
311	0.33% „ „	„ „ „
330	0.78% „ „	„ „ „
339	0.58% „ „	„ „ „

In the two instances in which the statements on the label were incorrect the persons were interviewed by the Health Committee and warned.

- (b) Determinations made of milk fat in cream sold as preserved cream.

1. Above 35%	...	...	...	...	14
2. Below 35%	...	...	...	...	0
				Total	14

- (c) Instances where (apart from analysis) the requirements as to labelling or declaration of preserved cream in Article V (1) and the proviso in Article V (2) have not been observed.
One.

In this case the carton containing the preserved cream bore no label, and upon this breach of the Regulations being reported to the Health Committee, the offender was interviewed by them and a warning given.

3. THICKENING SUBSTANCES FOUND:—
Nil.

4. OTHER OBSERVATIONS.

The percentages of milk fat found in samples of Preserved Cream were as follows :—

Sample No.	76	...	...	...	...	Fat	48.05%
„ „	116	...	...	...	...	„	50.26%
„ „	118	...	...	...	...	„	52.93%
„ „	209	...	...	...	...	„	48.77%
„ „	235	...	...	...	...	„	51.69%
„ „	236	...	...	...	...	„	47.92%
„ „	238	...	...	...	...	„	52.27%
„ „	240	...	...	...	...	„	55.00%
„ „	241	...	...	...	...	„	57.32%
„ „	262	...	...	...	...	„	50.28%
„ „	278	...	...	...	...	„	60.16%
„ „	311	...	...	...	...	„	46.65%
„ „	330	...	...	...	...	„	46.81%
„ „	339	...	...	...	...	„	50.65%

Other Foods.

Two inspectors devote the whole of their time to the inspection of slaughter-houses, food, the supervision of premises where food is manufactured and stored, and premises such as Greengrocers' Shops, Tripe Cleaning premises, Cold Stores, Wholesale Fruit Stores, Grocers' shops, premises in which sausages and meat pies are made, etc.

During the year 25,244 visits were paid, compared with 20,781 during the previous year as follows :—

5,778 visits were paid to Slaughter-houses.

5,312 visits were paid to Meat Shops, English and Foreign.

1,426 visits were paid to Fish Shops, Retail and Wholesale.

2,493 visits were paid to Markets, and

10,235 visits were paid to other premises.

Carcases, etc., Examined.

Carcases of Home Killed animals specially examined, 58,345.

Carcases and Quarters of Frozen and Chilled Meat, etc., 74,575.

Rabbits, English, 22,800 couples.

Rabbits, Imported, 400 cases.

Also a large quantity of Bacon, Cheese, Ham, Eggs, Butter, Fish, Tinned Foods, Fruit and Vegetables.

Condemnations :—

Home-killed Beef	...	...	...	130,973 lbs.
Mutton	...	...	...	3,324 ,,
Pork	...	...	...	6,637 ,,
Veal	...	...	...	2,398 ,,
Beef (Imported)	...	...	...	1,988 ,,
Mutton (Imported)	...	...	...	1,109 ,,
Offals	...	...	...	70,608 $\frac{1}{2}$,,
Fish	...	...	...	3,267 ,,
Shell Fish	...	...	...	118 ,,
Tinned Foods	...	...	...	1,439 ,,
Fruit—Vegetables	...	...	...	8,294 $\frac{1}{2}$,,
Rabbits	...	...	...	432 ,,
Eggs (Imported)	...	...	...	1,002 $\frac{1}{2}$,,
Bacon, Hams	...	...	...	316 ,,
Goat	...	...	...	25 ,,
Poultry	...	...	...	5 ,,
Total	...	...	...	231,936 $\frac{1}{2}$,,

or 103 Tons, 10 Cwts., 3 Qrs., 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

Number of surrenders	...	...	...	1,089
Number of seizures	...	...	...	1

Of the 187 Bovine Carcasses condemned—

90 or 48.13% were affected with Tuberculosis,
and 97 or 51.87% with other diseases.

Meat seized, 175 lbs.

The whole of the meat found to be unfit for human consumption is now dealt with at the Waste Eliminator Plant at Hanley.

Prosecutions under the Public Health Act.

	Offence Committed	Penalty	£ s. d.		
			For exposing for sale	Fined	Costs
No. 1 CASE	Being in possession of portions of a Cow and portions of a Sheep and Edible Offal of a Cow.				
		For depositing for purpose of sale			
		Costs	0	5	0

Prosecutions under Public Health Meat Regulations, 1924.

No. 1 CASE	Proceedings were taken against L.M. & S. Rly Co. for causing meat to be conveyed in an open cart without adequate protection of clean cloths.	£ s. d. Fined 3 3 0 and 3 3 0 Special Costs
No. 2 CASE	Proceedings were taken against L.M. & S. Rly Co. for allowing persons employed by them to carry meat without wearing clean and washable head coverings and overalls.	£ s. d. Fined 3 3 0 and 3 3 0 Special Costs.
No. 3 CASE	Proceedings taken against a driver in the employ of L.M. & S. Rly Co. for having dirty hands while handling meat.	£ s. d. Costs 0 5 0
No. 4 CASE	Proceedings taken against a driver in the employ of L.M. & S. Rly Co. for having dirty hands while handling meat.	£ s. d. Costs 0 5 0
No. 5 CASE	Proceedings taken against a porter in the employ of the L.M. & S. Rly Co. for having dirty hands while handling meat.	Dismissed

Slaughter-Houses.

There are 65 slaughter-houses in the City (including the Corporation Abattoirs).

	Total	Registered	Licensed	Vacant
Tunstall and Goldenhill	... 8	... 6	... 2	... —
Burslem	... 10	... 8	... 2	... —
Hanley	... 12	... 9	... 3	... —
Stoke and Hanford	... 5	... 2	... 3	... —
Fenton	... 8	... 8	—	... —
Longton, Meir & Rough Close	12	... 10	... 2	... —
Smallthorne	... 2	—	... 2	... —
Bucknall	... 5	... 1	... 4	... —
Milton, Norton-in-the-Moors and Packmoor	... 3	... 2	... 1	... —
	—	—	—	—
	65	46	19	—
		In January 1925		In December, 1925
Registered	... ...	48		46
Licensed	... ...	19		19
		—		—
Total	... 67			65

124 Personal Notices were served throughout the year for the limewashing of slaughter-houses, lairs, etc., and also for the replacing of worn-out garbage vessels. In every case the notices were complied with.

The private slaughter-houses are scattered throughout the whole of the City, and hours of slaughter have to be notified under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations 1924, but owing to the large area it is impossible to carry out satisfactorily the duties of Meat inspection.

Several private slaughter-houses are hardly fit to be used as such.

New up-to-date Abattoirs are urgently needed. The present one is too small, not properly arranged and badly situated both in relation to dwelling houses and railway facilities—there is no Isolation slaughter-house, no sufficient cooling sheds, no lavatories for washing purposes and no Mess rooms. This question was before the Corporation a year ago and it was decided that a new site should be found for new premises ; this matter should be proceeded with as soon as possible.

ICE CREAM SHOPS. During the year 72 visits have been made to these premises. The defects found and dealt with were 24.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

The number of Samples taken for Analysis by the Public Analyst during the year was 641.

Table giving number of Samples, etc.

	Total number of Samples submitted for Analysis	Formal	Informal	Result of Analysis	
				Genuine	Not Genuine
5	Almonds, Ground ...	3	2	5	—
1	Apricots, Dried ...	1	—	1	—
8	Beef Suet, Shredded ...	8	—	8	—
1	Blanc Mange Powder ...	1	—	1	—
1	Brawn ...	1	—	1	—
4	Bread ...	4	—	4	—
45	Butter ...	21	24	45	—
1	Cakes, Fairy ...	1	—	—	1
14	Cakes, Sponge ...	14	—	12	2
2	Cakes, Sponge Sandwich	2	—	1	1
9	Camphorated Oil ...	9	—	9	—
1	Castor Oil ...	1	—	1	—
27	Cheese, Cheshire ...	26	1	25	2
1	Cinnamon ...	—	1	1	—
3	Chocolate Eggs ...	3	—	3	—
17	Cocoa ...	2	15	17	—
1	Cocoanut, Dessicated ...	1	—	1	—
1	Coffee, Essence of ...	1	—	1	—
6	Coffee and Chicory Essence	—	6	6	—
2	Cornflour ...	—	2	2	—
3	Cream ...	3	—	2	1
14	Cream, Preserved ...	14	—	12	2
2	Cream of Tartar ...	—	2	2	—
1	"Cremex" Custard ...	1	—	1	—
4	Custard Powder ...	1	3	4	—
4	Demerara Sugar ...	3	1	4	—
4	Dripping ...	4	—	3	1
1	Egg, Substitute Powder ...	—	1	1	—
1	Eucalyptus Oil ...	1	—	1	—
15	Flour, Self-raising ...	3	12	15	—
1	Flour, Egg Self-raising ...	1	—	1	—
2	Formaldehyde ...	1	1	2	—
2	Glycerine ...	2	—	2	—
7	Golden Syrup ...	7	—	7	—
2	Honey ...	—	2	2	—
2	Ices ...	2	—	2	—
7	Jam, Blackcurrant ...	7	—	7	—
1	Jam, Blackcurrant & Gooseberry ...	1	—	1	—
1	Jam, Gooseberry & Bilberry ...	1	—	1	—
1	Jelly, Blackberry ...	—	1	1	—
1	Jelly, Blackcurrant ...	—	1	1	—
1	Lard ...	1	—	1	—
1	Lemocreme ...	1	—	1	—
1	Lemon Cheese ...	1	—	1	—
4	Lemon Curd ...	4	—	4	—
2	Linseed Oil ...	2	—	2	—
6	Margarine ...	5	1	6	—
241	Totals carried forward...	165	76	231	10

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS—*continued.*

	Total number of Samples submitted for Analysis	Formal	Informal	Result of Analysis	
				Genuine	Not Genuine
241	... Totals brought forward ...	165	76	231	10
4	Marmalade	4	—	4	—
296	Milk	296	—	284	12
1	Milk, Condensed, Full Cream ...	1	—	1	—
13	Milk, Condensed, Skimmed ...	13	—	13	—
1	Milk, Dried, Full Cream ...	1	—	1	—
5	Mincemeat	1	4	5	—
1	Mustard, Compound ...	1	—	1	—
3	Pepper	—	3	3	—
1	Prawns	1	—	1	—
3	Prescriptions	—	3	3	—
4	Sausage	4	—	4	—
1	Soda, Bicarbonate of ...	—	1	1	—
4	Spirits, Rum ...	4	—	4	—
6	" Whisky ...	4	2	6	—
1	Sugar, Castor ...	1	—	1	—
2	Sugar	1	1	2	—
1	Table Jelly ...	1	—	1	—
19	Tea	2	17	19	—
1	Tripe	1	—	1	—
2	Turpentine, Spirit of ...	2	—	2	—
17	Vinegar	17	—	17	—
11	Vinegar, Malt ...	11	—	11	—
3	Vinegar, Raspberry ...	3	—	3	—
641	.	534	107	619	22

Formal Samples 534. Informal Samples, 107. Genuine, 619. Not Genuine, 22

All informal sampling was carried out by Agents.

21 samples of milk and 2 samples of preserved cream were taken in course of delivery at railway stations.

The average standard of fat in the milk samples for each quarter was as follows :—

Quarter ending March 31st,	70 samples ...	... 3.69%
„ „ June 30th,	81 „ ...	... 3.67%
„ „ Sept. 30th,	63 „ ...	... 3.67%
„ „ Dec. 31st,	82 „ ...	... 3.97%

Proceedings under the Acts were instituted as follows:—

Date of Purchase	Charge	Results	Penalty	Costs
1925				
Jan. 21st	Selling milk containing 28% of added water	Convicted	2 2 0	1 1 0
,, 26th	Selling milk containing 16% of added water	*Convicted	3 3 0	1 1 0
,, 26th	Selling milk containing 9% of added water	*Convicted	*Treated as 1 offence	
Feb. 26th	Selling cheese as Cheshire cheese found to contain 32.3% of fat on the dry, instead of at least 45% ...	Convicted	2 2 0	1 1 0
April 21st	Selling milk found to be 21% deficient in fat	Convicted	6 6 0	1 1 0
,, 24th	Selling milk found to be 17% deficient in fat	Convicted	6 6 0	3 3 0
Oct. 6th	Selling cheese as Cheshire cheese found to contain 38.5% on the dry cheese, instead of at least 45% ...	Convicted	2 0 0	1 0 0
,, 15th	Selling sponge cakes found to contain 0.16% (11.2 grains per lb.) of Boric Acid ...	Convicted	2 0 0	1 1 0
		Total ...	23 19 0	9 8 0

Details of Non-Genuine Samples where proceedings were not instituted.

No. of Sample	Article	Remarks
102	Milk	Sample was 6% deficient in fat. Warning sent and further sample taken proved genuine.
114	Milk	Sample was 9% deficient in fat. Warning sent and further sample taken proved genuine.
134	Sponge Cake	Sample contained 0.17% of Boric Acid. As this was a large cake no action was taken.
142	Sponge Sandwich Milk	Sample contained 0.18% of Boric Acid. For the same reason as in sample 134, no action taken.
148		Sample was 4.5% deficient in solids not fat. Warning sent and further sample taken proved genuine.
181	Fairy Cakes	Sample contained 0.17% of Boric Acid. No action taken.
226	Milk	Sample was 4% deficient in fat. Warning sent and further sample taken proved genuine.
237	Cream	Sample contained 0.38% of Boric Acid. Warning given verbally by Health Committee.
321	Milk	Sample was 8% deficient in fat. Warning sent and further sample taken proved genuine.
330	Preserved Cream	Contained 0.78% excess of Boric Acid. Defendant interviewed and warned by Health Committee.
339	Preserved Cream	Contained 0.18% excess of Boric Acid. Defendant interviewed and warned.
374	Milk	Sample was 3% deficient in fat. Further sample taken proved genuine.
393	Dripping	Sample contained 7.9% excess of water and substances other than fat. Warning sent.
431	Milk	Sample was 4% deficient in solids not fat. Further sample taken proved genuine.

Preservatives in Milk, Butter, Margarine, etc.

Of the 296 samples of milk submitted for analysis, none were found to contain preservative.

Of 45 samples of butter, 19 contained Boric Acid in the following amounts :—0.12%, 0.21%, 0.25%, 0.20%, 0.14%, 0.18%, 0.08%, 0.33%, 0.08%, 0.16%, 0.17%, 0.10%, 0.17%, 0.23%, 0.37%, 0.28%, 0.04%, 0.07%, 0.06%.

Of 6 samples of margarine, all contained Boric Acid as follows :—0.27%, 0.43%, 0.21%, 0.22%, 0.32%, 0.35%.

Of 9 samples of jam, none contained preservative.

Of 6 samples of lemon curd and cheese, two contained Salicylic Acid in the following amounts :—0.7 grain per lb. and 0.35 grain per lb.

One sample of blackberry jelly was taken and this contained 0.7 grain per lb. of Salicylic Acid.

All lard and margarine samples submitted for analysis were tested for the presence of paraffin, none being found.

Of the 45 samples taken of butter, 31 were imported and 14 of home produce, 9 of the former contained preservative and 10 of the latter, the percentage being again much higher in the home product.

Excluding milk, of 91 samples of foodstuffs tested, 32.5% contained a preservative.

Registration of Margarine Dealers.

There were no new registrations during the year. Twenty-two visits were paid to registered premises, no breach of the Regulations being found.

Fertilizer and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1906.

Four samples of Sussex ground oats and 4 of Indian meal were taken during the year, all were certified by the Agricultural Analyst to be of satisfactory quality.

Rag Flock Act.

Four samples of Rag Flock were procured for analysis during the year, all were certified by the Analyst to come within the standard of cleanliness laid down by the Act. A satisfactory state of cleanliness was found to exist at the 18 various premises visited.

Canal Boats.

During the year 1,565 Canal Boats have been inspected in this district. They were found to be clean, well ventilated, and in a good state of repair.

The accommodation provided on these 1,565 canal boats was as follows :—

4,854.3 persons, being an average of 3.1 per boat. The number of persons in occupation was :—4,696 viz. : males, 1,920 ; females, 1,324 ; children, 1,452 ; being 40.8 per cent. males ; 28.1 per cent. females ; 30.9 per cent. children ; or an average of 3.0 persons in occupation per boat ; but, if two children are counted as one adult, it reduces the average in occupation to 2.53.

Of the 1,452 children on board, there were 758 or 16.11 per cent. over 5 years and therefore of school age, 694 or 14.77 per cent. were under 5 years of age, 758 or 16.11 per cent. were boys, and 694 or 14.77 per cent. were girls.

These canal boats were registered to carry the following number of persons :—

7 boats were registered to carry		6 persons.
16	"	5 "
300	"	4 "
23	"	3 $\frac{2}{3}$ "
2	"	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
1170	"	3 "
4	"	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
43	not registered or void.	
<hr/>		
1565		

225 boats had a fore cabin, being 14.3 per cent. of the boats inspected. They were registered as follows :—

21 boats were registered to carry		2 persons.
203	"	1 person
1	"	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ persons.
<hr/>		
225		

In 108 cases the captains were also the owners of the boats, and 31 boats inspected had women captains. In 154 cases a pair of canal boats were worked by one family (in some cases with assistance).

Infringement of Acts and Regulations.

Infringements of Acts and Regulations :—

(a)	Registration	...	...	...	...	3
(b)	Notification of change of master	...	...	...	...	0
(c)	Certificates	...	...	...	...	16
(d)	Marking	...	...	...	...	5
(e)	Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	8
(f)	Separation of sexes	...	...	...	...	3
(g)	Cleanliness	...	...	...	...	4
(h)	Ventilation	...	...	...	...	0
(i)	Painting	...	...	...	...	4
(j)	Provision of water vessel	...	...	...	...	7
(k)	Removal of bilge water	...	...	...	...	1
(l)	Notification of infectious disease	...	...	...	...	0
(m)	Admittance of Inspector	...	...	...	...	0
<hr/>						—
						51

No legal proceedings were taken under the Canal Boats Acts or Regulations during this period.

The usual notices were served in 40 cases for 51 infringements, of these 43 have been returned, duly signed, signifying that the said infringements had been rectified. Of these 4 were left over from 1924.

There were no cases of infectious disease met with on a canal boat during 1925.

There are at present on the register (according to the revised list) :—

- (a) 555 boats known to be working;
 - (b) 330 boats that are cancelled, broken up or cannot be traced.
-

Ten canal boats were registered during the past year :—

New canal boats	...	...	...	...	2
Change of ownership	...	...	...	...	7
<hr/>					9

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following is a list of the diseases which at present have to be notified to the Medical Officer of Health :—Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Membraneous Croup, Typhoid Fever (Enteric and Paratyphoid Fever), Puerperal Fever, Cholera, Erysipelas, Smallpox, Typhus Fever, Relapsing Fever, Continued Fever, Plague, Cerebro-spinal Fever, Acute Poliomyelitis, Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Other forms of Tuberculosis, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Malaria, Dysentery, Trench Fever, Acute Primary Pneumonia, Acute Influenza Pneumonia, Acute Encephalitis Lethargica, Acute Polio-Encephalitis, Chicken-pox, and Pemphigus Neonatorum.

TABLE 6.—Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the year 1925.

Disease	Total Cases notified in each Locality of the District										Number of Cases Notified												
	At Ages—Years					Total Cases removed to Hospital					65 and upwards					At Ages—Years							
	Under 1 Wards	1 to 5 Wards	5 to 15 Wards	15 to 25 Wards	25 to 45 Wards	45 to 65 Wards	Total Cases removed to Hospital		Under 1 Wards	1 to 5 Wards	5 to 15 Wards	15 to 25 Wards	25 to 45 Wards	45 to 65 Wards	Total Cases removed to Hospital		Under 1 Wards	1 to 5 Wards	5 to 15 Wards	15 to 25 Wards	25 to 45 Wards	45 to 65 Wards	Total Cases removed to Hospital
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	37	64	51	28	24	18	288	7	70	172	20	16	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	255		
Erysipelas	...	19	32	38	19	20	119	5	165	7	20	50	60	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	20		
Scarlet Fever	84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	886		
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8		
Enteric Fever	3	3	2	—	—	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Continued Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Puerperal Fever	—	4	4	8	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	—	5	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Poliomyelitis	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	4	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	—	5	55	72	64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	—	19	21	17	11	17	13	25	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	18	21	16	32	57	25	245	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Measles	—	1	1	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
German Measles	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Pneumonia, Primary	—	73	119	55	72	64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Pneumonia, Broncho	—	9	20	75	16	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Pneumonia, Influenza	—	20	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Dysentery	—	189	98	161	88	57	70	29	692	41	151	103	92	25		
Trench Fever	—	26	127	245	34	24	64	22	542	131	290	82	5	10		
Chickenpox	—	6	13	68	7	—	2	—	—	96	1	8	17	23		
* Pemphigus Neonatorum	—	69	144	317	321	185	107	43	1186	114	489	577	4	2		
Totals	594	760	1338	759	564	558	269	—	4842	562	1337	1735	398	451	278	81	1196	—	—	—	—		

*This Disease was only made notifiable on 2nd December, 1925.

TABLE 7, showing the numbers of cases and deaths from Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Enteric Fever since 1910.

		Scarlet Fever		Diphtheria		Enteric Fever	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1910	...	2005	66	637	83	122	30
1911	...	1687	63	819	90	139	26
1912	...	696	29	514	60	139	27
1913	...	266	4	634	95	103	23
1914	...	223	1	528	79	86	18
1915	...	874	28	932	104	48	12
1916	...	722	24	865	108	31	6
1917	...	387	14	622	66	20	4
1918	...	260	8	508	60	21	5
1919	...	807	31	466	29	10	3
1920	...	1060	40	342	21	11	2
1921	...	651	14	311	20	27	7
1922	...	875	23	302	16	23	10
1923	...	1373	22	221	10	20	3
1924	...	1886	28	229	10	4	3
1925	...	996	19	288	19	9	1

SCARLET FEVER.

Number of cases notified	...	...	...	996
Number of deaths	...	...	...	19
Case fatality per cent.	...	...	...	1.9
Number of cases removed to hospitals	...	886		
Percentage of cases removed	...	...	88.9	

The attack rate for the City during the year was 3.57 per 1,000 of the population.

Table showing the number of cases in the various districts of the City :—

Districts	Tunstall	Burslem	Hanley	Stoke	Fenton	Longton	Smallth'ne, Norton, Buck'n'll,etc.	Total								
Year	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths						
1917	56	6	104	4	81	1	43	1	46	1	57	1	—	—	387	14
1918	15	1	112	4	34	1	33	1	36	—	30	2	—	—	260	8
1919	31	—	198	15	276	10	104	5	148	1	50	—	—	—	807	31
1920	78	3	194	8	298	13	156	5	190	7	144	4	—	—	1060	40
1921	61	3	172	—	129	2	79	4	59	1	151	4	—	—	151	14
1922	65	4	148	2	205	4	179	3	63	1	102	8	113	1	875	23
1923	89	1	287	5	277	2	210	3	72	1	239	4	199	6	1373	22
1924	98	—	448	5	369	9	218	1	193	2	320	8	240	3	1886	28
1925	171	6	156	2	214	3	127	2	125	1	119	4	84	1	996	19

Size of House	One Family	Two Families	Three Families	Total Notified	Over two persons per room		Dead
					Persons per room	Dead	
1 Room	... 2	—	—	2	—	—	—
2 Rooms	... 3	—	—	3	1	—	—
3 Rooms	... 21	4	—	25	10	—	—
4 Rooms	... 273	61	1	335	46	12	—
5 Rooms	... 291	63	3	357	7	6	—
6 Rooms	... 171	54	7	232	2	—	—
In Institution	... —	—	—	42	—	—	—
Totals ...	761	182	11	996	66	19	—

Type of house	Percentage of total houses	Percentage of Scarlet Fever Cases notified
1—3 Rooms	... 8.9	3.2
4—5 Rooms	... 74.9	72.6
6 and over	... 16.2	24.2

The attack rates per 1,000 of the population for the various districts were as follows :—Tunstall, 5.9 ; Burslem, 3.52 ; Hanley, 3.02 ; Stoke, 3.01 ; Fenton, 4.5 ; Longton, 2.68 ; Smallthorne, Bucknall, Norton, etc., 3.87. The disease was most prevalent in Tunstall and Fenton.

The percentage of removals to the Hospital was 88.9, as compared with 89.5 for the previous year.

The mortality rate in the district during 1925 was 0.07. The mortality rate for the disease in England and Wales was 0.03 per 1,000 of the population, and in the 105 large towns 0.03 per 1,000

One school was closed on account of the prevalence of the disease.

All cases are promptly visited on notification, and removal to Hospital urged where there are no means of isolating the patients. Disinfection is carried out promptly and thoroughly. The head teachers of the elementary schools are advised of the occurrence of Scarlet Fever among the scholars, or in the families of the scholars, and such scholars are excluded from school until the expiration of the time advised in the memorandum of the Local Government Board and the Board of Education. Every case is kept under supervision until disinfection is completed. It is understood that all information transmitted from this Department is promptly sent on to the School Medical Officer. Generally, in dealing with infectious disease, there is close co-operation between the School Medical Department and the Health Department. Leaflets containing instruction for preventing the spread of the disease, and extracts from the Acts of Parliament relating to infectious diseases, are left at each infected house.

The case fatality for the year was 1.9 per cent., compared with 1.5 in 1924.

Diphtheria.

Number of cases notified	...	...	...	288
Number of deaths	...	...	...	19
Case fatality per cent.	...	...	...	6.6
Number of cases removed to hospital	...	...	...	255
Percentage of cases removed	...	...	...	88.5

The attack rate for the Borough was 1.03 per 1,000 of the population.

The number of cases of Diphtheria notified this year was greater than for the past two years. Previously there had been a steady decrease in the number of cases notified.

Size of House	One	Two	Three	Total	Over two persons per room	Dead
	Family	Families	Families	notified		
1 Room	...	—	—	—	—	—
2 Rooms	...	3	—	—	3	1
3 Rooms	...	4	—	—	4	—
4 Rooms	...	78	14	—	92	19
5 Rooms	...	83	12	2	97	2
6 Rooms	...	57	25	2	84	2
In Institutions	...	—	—	—	8	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—
	225	51	4	288	24	19

Type of house	Percentage of total houses	Percentage of Scarlet Fever Cases notified
1—3 Rooms	...	8.9
4—5 Rooms	...	74.9
6 and over	...	16.2

Districts	Tunstall	Burslem	Hanley	Stoke	Fenton	Longton	Smallthorne, Norton, Bucknall, etc.	Total								
Year	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
1917	53	8	139	17	187	17	124	7	86	15	33	2	—	—	622	66
1918	51	12	178	25	113	7	62	4	87	9	17	3	—	—	508	60
1919	26	5	55	2	182	9	112	6	77	6	14	1	—	—	466	29
1920	9	1	73	6	148	7	56	2	35	3	21	2	—	—	342	21
1921	11	1	49	4	134	7	57	5	32	2	28	1	—	—	311	20
1922	21	5	49	3	96	1	70	5	21	—	20	—	25	2	302	16
1923	17	1	40	2	61	1	36	4	18	1	23	—	26	1	221	10
1924	20	2	28	1	63	3	34	2	25	—	30	—	29	2	229	10
1925	37	1	64	7	66	4	51	4	28	—	24	2	18	1	288	19

The attack rates per 1,000 of the population for the various districts were as follows :—Tunstall, 1.28; Burslem, 1.44; Hanley, 0.93; Stoke, 1.24; Fenton, 1.01; Longton, 0.54; Smallthorne, Norton, Bucknall, etc., 0.83. The disease was most prevalent at Burslem, Tunstall and Stoke.

The death rate from Diphtheria in the City was 0.07 compared to 0.09 in the 105 large towns, and 0.07 in England and Wales.

No schools were closed on account of the prevalence of the disease among the scholars.

All cases are promptly visited on notification, and removal to hospital carried out where isolation is not up to a fair standard, and also in cases of serious illness or where tracheotomy is required. The City provides means for carrying out promptly bacteriological examinations. Arrangements have been made for a gratuitous supply of antitoxin at any time, day or night, to medical men on demand, and a fee is paid for its use, both for purposes of treatment and prevention. Disinfection is carried out promptly and thoroughly. The head teachers of schools are kept regularly informed of the occurrence of cases among the school children and contacts, and they are dealt with according to the Memorandum of the Local Government Board and the Board of Education. The head teachers are informed in all cases as to the date on which patients and contacts may return to school. Leaflets containing instructions for preventing the spread of the disease, and extracts from the Acts of Parliament relating to infectious diseases, are left with the house-holder in each case.

Bacteriological examinations of swabs from suspected cases is made free of charge to medical men. In 1925, 691 examinations were made, with a positive result in 99 cases; in 1924, 350 examinations were made, with positive results in 35 cases.

During the year 49 patients were reported as having been injected with antitoxin at their homes by their medical attendants. The average amount of serum used in each case was 5,612 units.

Thirteen contacts were reported as having been injected for preventive purposes, the amount of serum used averaged 1,154 units in each case.

The cost to the Corporation was £7 19s. 0d. paid to medical men for injecting serum, and £103 5s. 1d. paid to chemists for the supply of the serum.

Enteric Fever.

Number of cases notified	...	...	...	9
Number of deaths	...	...	...	1
Case fatality per cent.	...	...	...	11.1
Number of cases removed to hospitals	...	...	8	
Percentage of cases removed	...	...	90	

The attack rate for the Borough was 0.03 per 1,000 of the population.

Districts	Tunstall	Burslem	Hanley	Stoke	Fenton	Longton	Smallthorne Norton, Bucknall, etc	Total
Year	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Cases
1917	1	—	7	2	4	—	5	1
1918	3	2	5	—	10	3	1	2
1919	1	—	—	1	8	—	1	—
1920	—	—	2	1	7	1	—	—
1921	1	—	4	2	11	4	2	—
1922	1	—	2	2	15	5	1	2
1923	—	—	3	1	2	—	10	1
1924	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	1
1925	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—

One of the nine cases notified in 1925 died. Two were removed to the North Stafford Infirmary, and six to Bucknall, and one was nursed at home.

The death rate from Enteric Fever in the 105 large towns during the year 1925 was 0.01 per 1,000. In England and Wales 0.01. In Stoke-on-Trent it was 0.01.

Bacteriological examinations were made by the Corporation Bacteriologist in 28 instances, with 2 positive results. In 1924, 17 examinations were made, with 1 positive result.

Erysipelas.

There were 165 cases notified during the year, with 17 deaths. In 1924, 200 cases were notified with 12 deaths. Two cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital and some others to the Guardians Institution.

Enquiries are made into these cases and the sanitary condition of the houses attended to.

Cerebro Spinal Fever.

Seven cases were notified as Cerebro Spinal Fever during the year, three died. One case was certified as having died from this disease but was not notified.

TABLE OF CASES.

No.	Sex	Age	Occupation (if any)	District	Results
1	Male	4½ yrs.	At home	Longton	Recovered
2	Male	16 ,,	Paper Mill Operative	Hanley	Patient died
3	Male	4 ,,	At home	Burslem	Recovered
4	Female	3 ,,	At home	Hanley	Patient died. Death certified as Meningitis.
5	Male	1½ ,,	At home	Burslem	Patient died
6	Male	5 ,,	At school	Longton	Recovered
7	Male	1 yr.	At home	Stoke	Recovered

No sources of infection could be traced.

Disinfection was carried out, the sanitary condition of the houses attended to, and contact children excluded from school for two weeks.

Acute Encephalitis Lethargica and Acute Polio-Encephalitis.

Eighteen cases of Acute Encephalitis Lethargica were notified during the year, four of them died. There were also two cases certified as having died from this disease, but they were not notified. One case died outside the City, but belonged to the City.

TABLE OF CASES.

No.	Sex	Age	Occupation (if any)	District	Results
1	Male	12 yrs.	At School	Fenton	Patient died
2	Male	16 ,,	Miner	Fenton	Patient recovered
3	Female	14 ,,	Paintress	Longton	Patient died
4	Female	19 ,,	Potter	Fenton	Patient recovered
5	Male	16 ,,	Clerk	Hanford	Patient slightly improved.
6	Male	27 ,,	Miner	Stoke	Died of Cerebral Tumor
7	Male	4½ ,,	At school	Hanley	Patient recovered
8	Male	40 ,,	Carter	Burslem	Patient died
9	Female	12 ,,	At school	Tunstall	Patient recovered
10	Female	13 ,,	At school	Stoke	Still under treatment
11	Female	29 ,,	At home	Fenton	Removed out of City
12	Female	10½ ,,	At school	Burslem	Patient recovered
13	Male	18 ,,	Butcher	Hanley	Patient recovered
14	Male	65 ,,	Retired	Burslem	Patient died
15	Male	7 ,,	At school	Hanley	Patient much improved.
16	Female	11 ,,	At school	Burslem	Patient very much improved.
17	Female	22 ,,	Painter	Hanley	Patient recovered.
18	Male	23 ,,	Miner	Hanley	Still under treatment.

Malaria, Dysentery and Trench Fever.

The number of cases of these diseases notified were as follows: Malaria, 1 ; Dysentery, 0 ; Trench Fever, 0.

The one case of malaria occurred in a man who had contracted it while abroad.

Influenza, Pneumonia and Broncho Pneumonia.

The number of cases notified during the year was :—Influenzal Pneumonia 96, and Pneumonia and Broncho Pneumonia 1234. The number of deaths was :—Influenza 110, being equal to a rate of 0.39 per 1,000 of population ; and Pneumonia and Broncho Pneumonia 379, being equal to a rate of 1.36 per 1,000 of the population.

These diseases were less prevalent than in 1924.

Enquiry into Pneumonia cases notified.

Size of House	One Family	Two Families	Three Families	Total notified	Over two persons per room
1 Room	... 4	1	—	5	5
2 Rooms	... 37	6	1	44	27
3 Rooms	... 43	2	1	46	18
4 Rooms	... 531	54	2	592	95
5 Rooms	... 265	16	1	287	15
6 Rooms	... 325	14	3	342	5
In Institutions	—	—	—	14	—
Totals ...	1205	93	8	1330	165

Type of house	Percentage of total houses	Percentage of Pneumonia cases notified
1—3 Rooms	... 8.9	7.4
4—5 Rooms	... 74.9	66.4
6 and over	... 16.2	26.2

Disinfection.

Disinfection is carried out at one Central Station where there are two Washington-Lyons Steam Disinfectors with a constant supply of steam from the adjoining destructor works. There are employed in this work five men with two motor vans.

The method of disinfection adopted is as follows:—All bedding, clothing, etc., which has been exposed to infection is removed for disinfection at the Station after all cases of infectious disease (including Tuberculosis). The surfaces of infected rooms are sprayed with a solution of Izal at a strength of 1 in 20, or fumigated by means of formalin lamps.

The total number of houses disinfected during the year was 2,056, and the number of rooms in such houses, 2,318. One school was sprayed. The number of articles passed through the Disinfector totalled 24,950. 119 Books were disinfected.

Respiratory Diseases.

During the year there were 928 deaths from Respiratory Diseases, giving a death rate of 3.31 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 3.34 for the year 1924.

The distribution of these deaths is shown in the following table :—

Name of District	No. of Deaths from Bronchitis	No. of Deaths from Pneumonia	No. of Deaths from Fibroid Phthisis	No. of Deaths from Pleurisy	No. of Deaths from other Respiratory Diseases	Total	Rate per 1000
TUNSTALL ...	59	57	—	4	6	126	4.31
BURSLEM ...	80	66	—	2	5	153	3.45
HANLEY ...	123	128	—	3	7	261	3.69
STOKE ...	67	27	3	2	3	102	2.49
FENTON ...	36	18	—	—	5	59	2.12
LONGTON ...	105	57	—	5	5	172	3.87
SMALLTHORNE, NORTON, BUCKNALL, Etc.	26	26	—	1	2	55	2.54
WHOLE CITY ...	496	379	3	17	33	928	3.31

The death rate from Bronchitis in the City was 1.78 per 1,000 of the population. There were 496 deaths from this disease, as against 486 last year. The rate for 1924 was 1.75.

The death rate from Pneumonia was 1.36 per 1,000 of the population. The rate for 1924 was 1.39.

Alcoholism.

Alcoholism caused 17 deaths during 1925. 13 of these were certified as due to Cirrhosis of the Liver. In 1924 there were 9 deaths due to Alcoholism.

Lead Poisoning.

This is an affection which is associated with pottery manufacture. Through careful supervision, and under the Special Rules of the Home Office, lead poisoning has diminished. There were increases in the number of cases in 1910 and 1911, but the numbers diminished in 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918. The years 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922 and 1924 show increases, but 1925 showed a decrease as there were 8 less than in 1924.

According to the Report of the Departmental Committee there were engaged in 1907, as lead workers under the Earthenware and China Rules in North Staffordshire, 5,299 persons (3,371 males and 1,928 females. In 1906 there were 85 cases of lead poisoning ; in 1907, 82 cases ; in 1908, 91 cases ; in 1909, 49 cases ; in 1910, 63 cases ; in 1911, 78 cases ; in 1912, 74 cases ; in 1913, 55 cases ; in 1914, 23 cases ; in 1915, 22 cases ; in 1916, 21 cases ; in 1917, 16 cases ; in 1918, 8 cases, in 1919, 25 cases ; in 1920, 32 cases ; in 1921, 34 cases ; in 1922, 48 cases ; in 1923, 46 cases ; in 1924, 50, and in 1925, 42.

Deaths from Lead Poisoning with Occupations :—

Potters' Placers	...	...	...	...	1
Potters' Dippers	...	...	...	...	2
Dippers' Assistant	...	...	...	...	1
Majolica Paintress	...	...	...	...	1
Groundlayer	...	...	...	...	1
					—
					6

In 1918 there was one death only attributed to Lead Poisoning ; in 1919 there were 7 ; in 1920, 15 ; in 1921, 11 ; in 1922, 13, in 1923, 10, and in 1924, 17.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The number of cases of Tuberculosis on the register at the 31st December, 1925 was as follows :—

		Males	Females	Total
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	970	583	1553
Non-Pulmonary	...	168	148	316
		—	—	—
Total	...	1138	731	1869

The following table shows the number of cases of Tuberculosis notified, and the number of deaths since 1912 :—

		PULMONARY.	NON-PULMONARY
		Notified Cases	Deaths
1912	...	730	300
1913	...	815	304
1914	...	675	308
1915	...	686	293
1916	...	580	326
1917	...	501	330
1918	...	606	325
1919	...	742	283
1920	...	587	260
1921	...	491	292
1922	...	452	294
1923	...	390	267
1924	...	354	254
1925	...	451	275

Table showing numbers of cases of Tuberculosis notified at various ages during 1925, together with the number of deaths :—

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	...	3	2	6	2	—	—	10
1	...	6	7	25	14	3	5	14
5	...	22	22	11	11	3	3	6
10	...	21	19	6	5	1	7	3
15	...	20	29	5	7	7	13	7
20	...	30	25	3	3	19	18	8
25	...	34	46	1	1	22	32	1
35	...	46	22	2	1	31	17	7
45	...	47	20	—	2	39	18	—
55	...	21	4	1	—	27	6	—
65 and upwards	5	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Totals ...	255	196	60	46	156	119	56	36

Phthisis Pulmonalis.

Four hundred and fifty-one cases were notified in accordance with the provisions of the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations.

The cases and deaths were distributed as follows :—

			Number notified	Number of deaths	Death Rate per 1000 of population
Tunstall	...	...	43	24	0.83
Burslem	...	...	73	54	1.22
Hanley	...	...	119	57	0.81
Stoke	...	...	55	29	0.71
Fenton	...	...	72	39	1.40
Longton	...	...	64	54	1.22
Smallthorne, Norton, Bucknall, &c.	...	25		18	0.83

The following Table shows the period which elapsed between the Notification of Phthisis and the death in the 275 cases which died during the year :—

Dead when notified	...	...	...	...	...	22
Died within 1 week of notification	...	...	...	...	...	10
Died from 1 week to 1 month of notification	...	...	...	...	...	22
Died from 1 month to 2 months of notification	...	...	...	...	...	17
Died from 2 months to 3 months of notification	...	...	...	...	...	13
Died from 3 months to 4 months of notification	...	...	...	...	...	9
Died from 4 months to 5 months of notification	...	...	...	...	...	4
Died from 5 months to 6 months of notification	...	...	...	...	...	7
Died from 6 months to 12 months of notification	...	...	...	...	...	23
Over 12 months	...	...	...	...	...	120
Not notified	...	...	...	...	...	28
						275

Out of the 275 deaths from Phthisis during the year, 28 had not been notified, a percentage of 10.2. There were 92 deaths from other forms of Tuberculosis, and 38 of these had not been notified, a percentage of 34.8.

The 275 deaths is equal to a death rate of 0.99 per 1,000 ; in 1924 there were 254 deaths and a death rate of 0.91 per 1,000. In England and Wales, in 1924 the death rate was 0.841 per 1,000.

The average death rate from Phthisis for Stoke-on-Trent for 1912-14 was 1.27 per 1,000 of the population ; for 1915 it was 1.30 per 1,000 ; for 1916, 1.48 ; 1917, 1.53 ; 1918, 1.56 ; 1919, 1.18 ; 1920, 1.04 ; 1921, 1.18 ; 1922, 1.06 ; 1923, 0.96 ; 1924, 0.91, and 1925, 0.99.

The average death rate from Phthisis for England and Wales for 1912—1914 was 1.03 per 1,000 of the population ; for 1915 it

was 1.16 per 1,000; for 1916, 1.18; 1917, 1.25; 1918, 1.34; 1919, 0.99; 1920, 0.89; 1921, 0.88; 1922, 0.88; 1923, 0.836, 1924, 0.841.

Fifty-seven deaths occurred in persons aged 15 to 25, and 196 in persons between the ages of 25 and 65 years.

Seven hundred and fifteen Bacteriological Examinations were made in 1925 and tubercle bacilli were found in 131 of the specimens submitted.

During the year, 5,241 visits were paid by the Tuberculosis Nurses. The number of visits paid by the Tuberculosis Officers was 606.

There were 92 deaths in the year from forms of Tuberculosis other than Phthisis, equal to a rate of 0.33 per 1,000 of the population. In 1924 the rate for England and Wales was 0.217.

The total death rate from all forms of Tuberculosis, including Phthisis, was 1.31 per 1,000. In 1924 the rate for England and Wales was 1.058 per 1,000 of the population.

Other Forms of Tuberculosis.

There were 106 cases notified of other forms of Tuberculosis, and 92 deaths, giving a rate of 0.33 per 1,000 of the population. Of these deaths, 19 occurred in children under one year of age, and 28 among children between one year and five years.

Table showing the number of cases notified as suffering from other forms of Tuberculosis during 1925.

	Under 1	1—5	5—15	15—25	25—45	45—65	Over 65	Totals
Tabes Mesenterica ...	4	17	8	5	1	—	—	35
Tubercular Meningitis...	3	5	1	—	—	—	—	9
Glands	1	4	14	4	—	—	—	23
Osseous	—	13	8	7	2	2	—	32
Skin	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	4
General	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Forms	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	3
<hr/>								
Totals	8	39	33	18	5	3	—	106

The Tuberculosis Dispensary was opened in Stoke on the 24th June, 1913; it consists of Waiting, Consulting, and Examination Rooms, with a Laboratory.

A Branch Dispensary at Longton was opened on the 20th August, 1919, the number of attendances at this Dispensary during the year 1925 was 963.

During the year there were 4,925 attendances at the Stoke Dispensary, making a total of 5,888 for both Stoke and Longton.

Number of new patients dealt with :—

		Males	Females	Total
Adults Insured	...	147	80	227
,, Non-Insured	...	26	46	72
Children	...	105	109	214
		—	—	—
		278	235	513

The foregoing number was from the districts as follows :—

Tunstall	...	...	...	...	32
Burslem	...	...	...	...	107
Hanley	...	...	...	...	109
Stoke	...	...	...	...	63
Fenton	...	...	...	...	69
Longton	...	...	...	...	68
Smallthorne, Norton, Bucknall, etc.	...	...	...	...	65
					—
					513

Dr. Wotherspoon, Tuberculosis Officer, reports that the work during the year has been considerably increased as regards the keeping of records, the Ministry of Health now requires more details of the work.

A very much larger number of doctors co-operate with the Tuberculosis Officers than formerly did so, and there is marked improvement in the sending in of the Quarterly Reports by Medical Practitioners.

The Co-operation also between the various Institutions in the City and the Dispensary has been greatly extended.

The Z Forms, suggested by the Ministry of Health for use in replying to the Doctors, are in general use, but are certainly not so popular with the medical men as the short explanatory letter, which seems more human and personal.

All cases in which diagnosis is doubtful are kept under observation until a definite diagnosis is made. They are admitted to the Sanatorium for observation if necessary.

Every effort is made to induce contact cases to attend at the Dispensary for examination, and to continue attendance for at least three years from the death or removal of the source of infection. 570 contacts were examined during the year and 53 were found to be suffering from Tuberculosis.

The use of X-Rays has proved most helpful in diagnosis ; the arrangements made by the Committee have proved satisfactory, and could well be extended to allow of more cases being dealt with, only 33 picked cases were screened. Other special methods of diagnosis, such as Guinea Pig Tests and Complement Fixation, have been made use of on special occasions, but the cost prohibits their frequent employment.

In treatment many new preparations have been tried during the year but reliance is placed mainly on rest, good food and fresh air, with special graduated exercise and work. At the Cheshire Joint Sanatorium special cases are dealt with by various operative measures but it is too early to say with what success.

No Dental Treatment is provided by the City for its Tuberculous patients, and no special arrangements are made for the actual nursing, advice is however given as far as possible by the Dispensary Nurses on their visits.

Patients after treatment are supplied with huts, the building of which gives occupation to selected cases at the Sanatorium.

The numbers attending the Dispensaries have again been reduced, only definite cases of Tuberculosis and contacts are now dealt with. Delicate children, to whom previously Sanatorium Treatment was given have been eliminated.

A larger number of cases have been admitted for Sanatorium Treatment than in the previous year. More accommodation for adults is required at Cheshire Joint Sanatorium.

The chief difficulties experienced in the work are the long distance some patients have to travel to the dispensary from the Tunstall end of the City, the general bad housing, and the reduced income of many on account of their being on short time.

AFTER-CARE.

A Voluntary After-Care Committee has been at work in the City for several years. Milk and clothing have been supplied and assistance given in obtaining employment.

SURGICAL TUBERCULOSIS.

The Corporation have an arrangement with the North Stafford Cripples' Aid Society for the treatment of cases of Surgical Tuberculosis in children at their Institution in the City. Seven beds are reserved for Stoke-on-Trent cases.

The Medical Officer of the Institution is the Surgical Tuberculosis Officer of the Corporation. During the year an average of 9.97 patients were in daily residence. Patients after discharge from the Institution are attended to at their houses by Nurses from the Institution.

There are in the City at the present time 96 known active cases of non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 22 quiescent cases under the age of 16 years; and 28 active cases and 29 quiescent cases 16 years and over. Of these 23 are in Institutions.

Dr. Mitchell Smith, Surgical Tuberculosis Officer, reports as follows :—

“During the year 1924-25, 169 cases of Surgical Tuberculosis in children of the City of Stoke-on-Trent were under treatment at the Orthopædic Hospital, Hartshill.”

“Forty-one of these cases were treated as In-Patients for a longer or shorter period according to their necessities. Thirty have been discharged as cured.”

CLASSIFICATION OF CASES.

Spines	...	...	...	...	...	72
Hips	...	...	...	...	...	48
Knees	...	...	...	...	...	30
Ankles	...	...	...	...	...	10
Elbows	...	...	...	...	...	7
Fingers and Wrist	...	...	...	...	...	2
						—
			Total	...	...	169

STANFIELD SANATORIUM.

This Sanatorium consists of four ward blocks and 12 double shelters, with accommodation for 89 patients. One block is used for male adults and another for children, both of these blocks are provided with sleeping verandahs and three double shelters. The new block of 24 beds was opened in October, 1922, and is at present used for females, verandahs were added to this block during the year. The fourth block of 18 beds has no verandah, and is used for the treatment of children.

ADMISSION TO STANFIELD SANATORIUM :—

Males, 118 ; Females, 122 ; Children, 138 ; Total, 378.

CONDITION ON DISCHARGE :—

Improved, 275 ; Stationary, 45 ; Worse, 23 ; Deaths, 36 ; Total, 379.

Four selected cases were sent to other Sanatoria through the Ministry of Health's Scheme for Ex-service men, in connection with the Ministry of Pensions, for a course of Vocational Training combined with treatment, 2 to Papworth Hall by the Ministry of Pensions, and 2 to other Sanatoria.

CHESHIRE JOINT SCHEME.

The City is joined with the County of Chester and County Boroughs of that County in a formation of a Joint Board for the erection of a

Sanatorium. The Sanatorium will consist, when completed, of 240 beds, the number to be allocated to the City being 48. The institution was opened in November, 1923, for the reception of patients and two-thirds of the total beds were then available. The beds have been kept fully occupied. The patients sent to this institution are mainly cases in the early stages of the disease.

ADMISSIONS TO CHESHIRE JOINT SANATORIUM :—

Males, 36 ; Females, 19 ; Total, 55.

CONDITION OF PATIENTS ON DISCHARGE :—

Improved, 37 ; Stationary, 5 ; Worse, 5 ; Deaths, 3 ; Total, 50.

PROVISION OF SLEEPING SHELTERS FOR CONSUMPTION.

Sleeping shelters are provided by the Corporation for the use of consumptive patients at their own homes where the surroundings are suitable. The construction of these shelters provides occupation for male patients at Stanfield.

Venereal Diseases.

A Clinic was established at the North Staffordshire Infirmary, and work was commenced there on November 1st, 1918. The clinics are held four times weekly, twice for men, and twice for women. The total cost to the City was £1,165 10s. for the year 1925, 75 per cent. will be refunded by the Ministry of Health. Two Medical men are in attendance at each clinic. The hours of the clinics are :—

For men :—Monday, 4 to 6 p.m.

Friday, 5 to 7 p.m.

For women :—Wednesday, 5 to 7 p.m.

Saturday, 12 noon to 2 p.m.

More clinics are required, also arrangements for interval treatment. The Council are now dealing with this question and have decided to set up another centre. A scheme has been submitted to the Ministry of Health and approved by them. It is hoped to commence building at an early date, and when completed there will be ample facilities for full treatment.

For the purposes of pathological work, arrangements have been made with Professor Topley of the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester.

The following is the return as to the work done at the clinics during the year.

- (1) Total number of persons dealt with during the year at, or in connection with the Out-Patient clinic and suffering from :—

	Number of persons who were under treatment or observation on Jan. 1st, 1925	Number of persons dealt with during the year for the first time	TOTAL
(a) Syphilis	690	268	958
(b) Soft Chancre	25	8	33
(c) Gonnorrhœa	298	197	495
(d) Conditions other than Venereal	38	63	101
 TOTAL	1051	536	1587

The number of persons dealt with for the first time in 1925 was less than in 1924.

- (2) Total attendances of all patients during the year at the Out-patient clinic: City, 5,341; Staffs. County, 1,842; and outside the district, other than the County, 102.
- (3) Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of treatment during the year; City, 158; Staffs. County, 202.

Fourteen medical men in the City are registered for the free supply of Salvarsan and its substitutes. These drugs are supplied on application by the medical practitioner to the Senior Medical Officer of the clinic at the North Staffs. Infirmary.

Eleven medical men have been supplied with Salvarsan substitutes. The number of doses of Novarsenobillon being 421, the doses varying in strength from .15 grammes to .9 grammes. 105 doses of Neokharsivan were supplied, varying from .45 grammes to .9 grammes in strength, and of Sulfarsenal 18 doses, varying from .12 ctg. to .48 ctg.

No action has been taken in the district under the Venereal Diseases Act, 1917.

As in previous years a propaganda campaign was again undertaken in conjunction with the National Association for Combating Venereal Diseases.

Statement of Vaccination for the year ending June 30th, 1925.

(Furnished by the Vaccination Officers.)

District	Births	Successfully Vaccinated	Insusceptible	Had Smallpox	Died Unvaccinated	Postponed by Medical Authority	Certs. of Exemp- tion. (Conscien- tious objection)	Removals Certified	Removals not found and not accounted for	Not dealt with for various reasons
TUNSTALL ...	1050	385	—	—	74	3	559	7	10	12
BURSLEM ...	1086	370	—	—	93	3	597	8	10	5
HANLEY ...	1691	728	5	—	97	57	680	5	64	55
STOKE ...	959	437	1	—	61	11	398	18	22	11
FENTON ...	764	395	1	—	45	8	306	1	6	2
LONGTON ...	1038	635	—	—	66	44	265	12	13	3
CITY	6588	2950	7	—	436	126	2805	51	125	88

Of the total births only 45 per cent. were vaccinated during the year.

No revaccinations have been performed by the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Small Pox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Midwives' Acts, 1902 and 1918.

Ninety-six midwives notified their intention to practice in the City of Stoke-on-Trent area during the year 1925 ; eight of these reside outside the City, and most of their work is done in the surrounding districts.

Sixty-seven of the midwives practising in the area possess the certificate of the Central Midwives' Board, and 2 have the certificate of the London Obstetrical Society. In addition, 14 of the C.M.B. midwives are fully trained nurses, and 3 have had fever-nursing training.

During the year 2 bona-fide midwives ceased to practice ; one midwife gave up work on marriage ; 3 left the district ; one ceased to practice temporarily for family reasons, and one midwife went to take her 3 years general training.

It is satisfactory to report the increasing number of midwives in the City who have general nursing qualifications in addition to their midwifery training.

There are now only 6 midwives practising in the area who are unable to keep satisfactory records of pulse and temperature.

Whilst there is a steady improvement in the training of the midwives of the district, it is unfortunate that so many of them have to live in houses where there is no bath-room, as this increases the difficulty of keeping up a high standard of personal and domestic cleanliness.

In addition to the 492 routine inspections, 94 special visits to midwives were made in relation to the following :—

Special visits <i>re</i> deaths of mothers	...	3
Still birth enquiries	...	10
Puerperal Fever and rise of temperature		31
Ophthalmia	...	5
Ante-natal Clinic cases	...	6
Late notification of births, etc.	...	3
Contact with infectious diseases, Pneumonia, Scarlet Fever, &c.	...	6
Medical Aid Forms	...	14
Intention to practice in outside area	...	10
Other visits, change of address, etc.	...	6

In connection with the Stoke-on-Trent and District Midwives' Association, eight lectures were given to the midwives of the district.

The subjects of the lectures were as follows :—

- Eclampsia.
- Puerperal Sepsis.
- Industrial Employment of women in pregnancy.
- Ante-natal Care.
- Placenta Praevia and Hæmorrhages.
- Ophthalmia Neonatorum.
- Present day responsibilities of the Midwife.
- Management of Breast-Feeding.

These two last lectures were given by the Lady Medical Officer, who is President of the Association. A special lecture was also given by her to the midwives of the district on "The Use of Medical Aid Forms."

During 1925 there were received from the Midwives :—

- 1,041 Records for calling in Medical Aid.
- 182 Ophthalmia Notifications.
- 13 Notifications of death of new born children.
1 Notification of death of the mother.
- 131 Still births on special forms.
- 30 Notifications *re* failure to breast-feed.

The 1,041 records of calling in Medical Aid were divided as follows :

- 9 for abnormality or complication during pregnancy.
- 653 for abnormality or complication during labour.
- 72 for abnormality or complication during lying-in period.
- 307 for abnormality or complication in the case of the child.

Under the Midwives' Act, 1918, claims were made by Doctors for the payment of fees in 416 cases, out of 1,041 instances in which medical aid was called in. The 416 claims amounted to £619 12s. 6d.

The following table shows the reasons for which medical aid has been called in by midwives during the year 1925 :—

Asphyxia	...	...	...	...	...	6
Contracted Pelvis	...	...	...	...	...	7
Ruptured Perineum	...	...	...	...	...	128
Retained and adherent placenta	...	...	...	...	...	33
Abnormal presentation	...	...	...	...	...	108
Tedious labour	...	...	...	...	...	178
Convulsions	...	...	...	...	...	8
Premature Birth and debility	...	...	...	...	...	99
Malformations	...	...	...	...	...	26
Still Births	...	...	...	...	...	17
Ophthalmia	...	...	...	...	...	102
Ante partum Hæmorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	37
Post partum Hæmorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	23
Eclampsia	...	...	...	...	...	3
Debility	...	...	...	...	...	49
Abortion and miscarriage	...	...	...	...	...	7
Placenta prævia	...	...	...	...	...	2
Varicose Veins	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	3
Rash	...	...	...	...	...	10
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	5
Nervous exhaustion	...	...	...	...	...	7
Jaundice	...	...	...	...	...	4
Uterine Inertia	...	...	...	...	...	22
Increase of Pulse and Temperature	...	...	...	...	...	36
Cough	...	...	...	...	...	4
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	1
Prolapse of Cord	...	...	...	...	...	9
Spina Bifida	...	...	...	...	...	6
Circumcision	...	...	...	...	...	3
Hydrocephalus	...	...	...	...	...	1
Heart Failure	...	...	...	...	...	3
Vaginal discharges	...	...	...	...	...	2
Uterine Pro apse	...	...	...	...	...	2
Hæmatemesis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Severe Pains	...	...	...	...	...	23
Pleurisy	.....	...	...	...	...	1
Obstructed labour	...	...	...	...	...	37
Cold	...	...	...	...	...	3
Albuminuria	...	...	...	...	...	2
Anæmia	...	...	...	...	...	4
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rheumatism	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ulcer of leg	...	...	...	...	...	2
Constipation	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cyanosis	...	...	...	...	...	2
Discharging Navel	...	...	...	...	...	3
Hysteria	...	...	...	...	...	3
Difficult Primipara	...	...	...	...	...	3
Delusions	...	...	...	...	...	1

Infantile Mortality.

The total number of deaths of infants under the age of one year was 678, being equal to an infantile mortality rate of 106 per 1,000 births. In 1924 the rate was 101 ; in 1923 it was 93 ; in 1922 it was 115 ; in 1921 it was 134 ; in 1920 it was 98 ; in 1919 it was 111 ; in 1918 it was 111 ; and in 1917 it was 116.

In 1921 Stoke-on-Trent had the highest infantile mortality rate amongst the 105 large towns. In 1922 the rate was the second highest, in 1923 there were 14 large towns with higher rates, in 1924 there were 11 large towns with higher rates, and in 1925 there were 9 large towns with higher rates.

During the ten years 1913-1922 the infantile mortality rate for the City averaged 120. During 1923, 1924 and 1925 the rates for the districts were :—

		1923	1924	1925
Tunstall	...	101	97	135
Burslem	...	96	112	118
Hanley	...	100	101	106
Stoke	...	78	75	83
Fenton	...	98	92	82
Longton	...	85	119	115
Smallthorne, Norton, Bucknall, etc.	...	91	113	93

Of the 678 infants who died in the City before reaching the age of 12 months :—

162 or 23.9 per cent. died in the first week.

45 or 6.6 per cent. died in the second week.

39 or 5.8 per cent. died in the third week, and

23 or 3.3 per cent. died in the fourth week.

The number of deaths in the first months was 269 or 39.6 per cent. of the total number of deaths.

17.3 per cent. of the infants died between the ages of one and three months ; 13.3 per cent. between the ages of three and six months ; 16.0 per cent. between the ages of six and nine months ; and 13.8 per cent. between the ages of nine and twelve months.

This year 39.6 per cent. of the infant deaths occurred in children under one month old, compared to 41.9 per cent. in 1924.

In the following list the relation of certain diseases to the infantile mortality of the district is shown. Enteritis and Diarrhoea accounted for 74 deaths ; Premature Birth, 130, Convulsions, 50 ; Bronchitis, 64 ; Tuberculosis Diseases, 19 ; Pneumonia, 90 ; Atrophy and Debility, 85 ; Congenital defects, 41.

There were two deaths attributed to overlying, as against 0 last year. This cause of death has now entirely disappeared.

Incidence of Infantile Mortality in
the various Wards of the
City of Stoke-on-Trent for the
year 1925.

	Wards—1, 2 and 3. 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15. 16, 17, 18 and 21. 19, 20 and 22.
Tunstall	
Burslem	" 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8.
Hanley	" 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15.
Stoke and Hanford	" 16, 17, 18 and 21.
Fenton	" 19, 20 and 22.
Longton, Meir, Adderley Green & Trentham	" 23, 24, 25 and 26.
Smallthorne, Norton, Chell, Brindley Ford, etc.	
Milton & Bucknall	" 27. " 28.

Blank
Dots
Lines
Squares
Close Lines
Black

Under 90
90 to 105
106 to 120
121 to 135
136 to 150
151 and over.

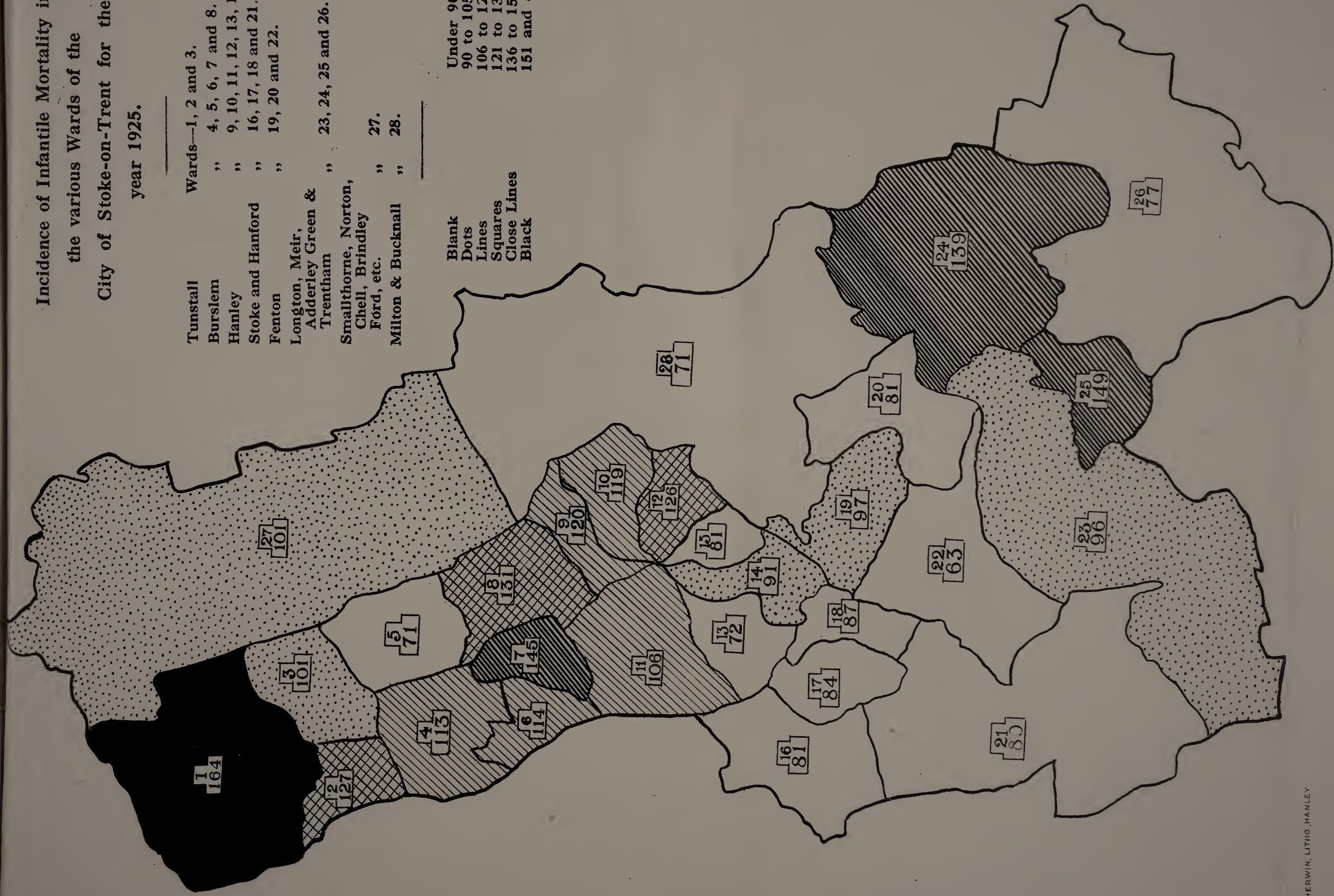


TABLE 9.—Infantile Mortality occurring in the City and Six Districts, 1925.

Nett Births in the year :—Legitimate, 6117; Illegitimate, 274.

Nett Deaths in the year :—Legitimate, 631 ; Illegitimate, 47.

Deaths under one year per 1,000 Births in the City.

Year	Total Births	From all causes	From Diarrhoea	From all causes excluding Diarrhoea	From Respiratory Disease	From Debility, Congenital Defects and Premature Births	From Measles	From Whooping Cough
1917	4991	116	5.8	110.2	27.0	48.6	1.2	6.0
1918	5219	111	6.9	104.1	26.0	41.9	4.2	1.5
1919	5635	111	4.7	106.3	27.1	46.4	0.1	5.6
1920	7712	98	10.1	87.9	17.1	48.7	1.9	0.6
1921	7132	134	39.8	94.2	18.8	49.5	0.0	1.2
1922	7115	115	9.8	106.2	31.9	42.1	2.9	7.7
1923	6776	93	16.7	76.3	15.6	38.3	2.8	0.6
1924	6722	101	8.3	92.7	26.6	40.0	3.6	2.8
1925	6391	106	11.7	94.3	24.1	40.1	0.9	4.2

Average rate for the ten years (1916-25) ... 111
 Highest rate for the ten years (1921) ... 134
 Lowest rate for the ten years (1923) ... 93

The infantile mortality rate in Stoke-on-Trent for the first quarter of the year was 146.
 " " second quarter of the year was 93.
 " " third quarter of the year was 85.
 " " fourth quarter of the year was 101.

The infantile mortality rate in the 105 large towns in 1910 was 115; in 1911 it was 140; in 1912 it was 101; in 1913 it was 117; in 1914 it was 114; in 1915 it was 117; in 1916 it was 99; in 1917 it was 104; in 1918 it was 106; in 1919 it was 93; in 1920 it was 85; in 1921 it was 87; in 1922 it was 81; in 1923 it was 72; in 1924 it was 80; and in 1925 it was 79.

The rate for England and Wales during 1925 was 75.

Notification of Births Act.

Of the 6,647 births notified in the City of Stoke-on-Trent during 1925, 4,967 were attended by midwives, or 74.7 per cent.

In England and Wales midwives attend between 50 and 60 per cent. of births.

Summary of Visits Paid by the Lady Medical Officer and Health Visitors.

Visits to infants under 1 year of age	...	...	6,428
Re-visits—Under 1 year	...	...	26,417
Over 1 year	...	...	22,224
Visits to Expectant Mothers	...	...	48,641
,, Ophthalmia cases	...	...	574
,, Midwives	...	...	611
,, in connection with still births and infant deaths	...	...	492
Other Visits	...	...	1,195
Wasted Visits	...	...	3,883
			1,231
			<hr/>
			63,055

Births notified (including 301 still-births) :—

	Total	Doctors in attendance	Midwives in attendance	Public Institutions
Tunstall	705	193	507	5
Burslem	1070	263	803	4
Hanley	1787	350	1410	27
Stoke & Hanford	879	173	653	53
Fenton	622	207	393	22
Longton	1060	296	742	22
Smallthorne, Bucknall, etc.	524	65	459	—
Stoke-on-Trent	6647	1547	4967	133

Of the total births 274 i.e., 4.3 per cent. were illegitimate.

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES AMONGST ILLEGITIMATE AND LEGITIMATE CHILDREN IN THE CITY OF STOKE-ON-TRENT.

	Illegitimate	Legitimate	Whole
1918	214	106	111
1919	182	107	111
1920	166	95	98
1921	230	129	134
1922	207	110	115
1923	198	88	93
1924	140	99	101
1925	171	103	106

There are now 11 Infant Welfare Centres in the City area. Nine of these Centres are directly under the Council, and two under Voluntary Committees. The two Voluntary Centres, *i.e.*, The Thomas Twyford Centre at Bath Street, Hanley, and the Etruria Centre, work in conjunction with the Corporation.

The number of children on the registers at the Centres at the end of the year was as follows :—

			Total	New cases 1925
Tunstall	...	...	506	295
Burslem	...	...	844	473
Shelton	...	...	475	296
Etruria	...	...	356	185
Hanley	...	...	549	341
Fenton	...	...	191	135
Stoke	...	...	345	216
Longton	...	...	1073	566
Smallthorne	...	...	276	150
Bucknall	...	...	140	79
Hanford	...	...	119	62
			4874	2798

At Burslem and Longton the Centres are open for the whole of one day each week, and the Stoke and Fenton Centres open for one morning each week. The Centre at Shelton is now open for two afternoons each week, the Consultations being held one afternoon, and the additional afternoon being used for baby weighing and lectures. At Hanford the Infant Consultations are held one afternoon fortnightly, and at all the other Centres weekly afternoon Consultations are held.

The total number of attendances at the Infant Welfare Centres was as follows :—

Attendances	...	...	...	...	36,410
Consultations	...	...	...	...	31,833

Average number of attendances at each Infant Consultation :—

Tunstall	...	...	...	70 to	80
Burslem	...	...	...	125 to	135
Shelton	...	...	...	50 to	60
Etruria	...	...	...	40 to	50
Hanley	...	...	...	60 to	80
Stoke	...	...	...	50 to	60
Fenton	...	...	...	35 to	40
Longton	...	...	...	160 to	180
Smallthorne	...	...	...	35 to	40
Bucknall	...	...	...	25 to	30
Hanford	...	...	...	20 to	30

The classification of infants which was commenced in 1920 has been continued during the year. The standard was as follows :—

- Class. 1. Healthy infants who are free from any physical defects.
- Class 2. Healthy infants who are suffering from defects not likely to interfere with life.

Class 3. Infants who are poorly nourished, and whose vitality is below the average, but who are not suffering from any serious constitutional diseases or defects.

Class 4. Infants suffering from Marasmus, Rickets, and serious constitutional diseases or defects.

Classification of infants under one year :—

Class 1	...	...	...	861	35.3
Class 2	...	...	...	708	29.0
Class 3	...	...	...	574	23.6
Class 4	...	...	...	155	6.3
Not classified	...	...	...	141	5.8

Classification of infants over one year :—

Class 1	...	...	...	17	4.7
Class 2	...	...	...	12	3.4
Class 3	...	...	...	124	34.5
Class 4	...	...	...	56	15.6
Not classified	...	...	...	150	41.8

Ages of children at date of entry to Welcomes :—

Under 1 month, 351 ; 1 to 2 months, 1,026 ; 2 to 3 months, 419 ; 3 to 4 months, 208 ; 4 to 6 months, 187 ; 6 to 9 months, 168 ; 9 to 12 months, 80 ; 12 months to 2 years, 181 ; 2 to 3 years, 99 ; 3 to 4 years, 55 ; 4 to 5 years, 24.

Table showing age at date of entry of Class 3 children.

Under 1 month, 65 ; 1 to 2 months, 185 ; 2 to 3 months, 94 ; 3 to 4 months, 53 ; 4 to 6 months, 66 ; 6 to 9 months, 48 ; 9 to 12 months, 45 ; 12 months to 2 years, 124.

FEEDING.

Special mention must be made of the excellent work done at the morning Breast-feeding Clinic at the Thomas Twyford Centre in Hanley.

This Clinic was started with the object of impressing upon the mothers the value of Breast-feeding.

During the year 159 mothers attended with their infants, making a total of 827 attendances.

The number of mothers dealt with individually at the Clinic is small, and gives the nursing staff time to instruct the mothers, and to do the test-feeds.

DRIED MILK.

For the year ending March 31st, 1926, £2,645 worth of milk was used, £831 being sold, and the rest given free. This Dried Milk which has been given free to the necessitous cases, has been of the greatest possible value, not only in the feeding of the poorer infants, but also in assisting many of the mothers in Breast-feeding.

CLOTHING.

The sum of £25 was kindly given by the Burslem Mutual Burial Society for the provision of help for necessitous cases.

This sum of money has been largely spent in providing woollen garments for the poorer infants, and has been much appreciated.

LECTURES.

Lectures have been given at the Centres in Cookery, Needlework and Mothercraft.

In November an examination was held on the work dealt with at the various lectures. Written examinations were held in Mothercraft, and practical tests in Cockery and Needlework. The sum of £25, which was granted by the Health Committee for prizes was spent in various useful household articles and cooking utensils.

The prizes were distributed by the Mayoress, and tea was kindly provided afterwards for the prizewinners by the Mayor and Mayoress.

LADIES' VOLUNTARY COMMITTEES.

The Ladies' Voluntary Committees at Burslem and Longton have again given their kind help during the year, and have done much valuable work in assisting with the clothing, and the distribution of Dried Milk and Virol.

The Longton ladies have also kindly undertaken to provide confinement outfits for the mothers.

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

Ante-natal Clinics are conducted at four Centres, viz.: Tunstall, Burslem, Longton, and Richmond Lodge, Shelton.

The Clinics are held at Shelton on Tuesday morning and Wednesday evening; at Burslem on Thursday morning; at Tunstall on Friday morning; and at Longton on Monday morning. The evening Clinic at Richmond Lodge has the highest average number of attendances.

During the year 698 expectant mothers attended the Clinics.

Of those attending there were:—

Primipara	...	...	...	...	...	106
Multipara	...	...	...	...	...	592
Total attendances					...	3,148

Two hundred and nineteen cases have been referred to the Clinics by the Midwives practising in the District, and of that number, 52 were primipara.

It is encouraging to report the increased interest on the part of the midwives in the Ante-natal supervision of their patients.

The following is a list of abnormal conditions found on examination :

Malnutrition and Anæmia	...	...	148
Excessive Morning sickness	...	...	36
Constipation	...	...	103
Varicose Veins	...	...	38
Varicose ulcer of leg	...	...	2
Phlebitis	...	...	2
Bronchial Catarrh	...	...	24
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	8
Vaginal discharges	...	...	28
Contracted Pelvis	...	...	4
Albuminuria	...	...	19
Glycosuria	...	...	1
Neurasthenia	...	...	5
Chorea	...	...	2
Enlarged Thyroid Gland	...	...	2
Hæmorrhoids	...	...	2
Inguinal Hernia	...	...	3
Tapeworm	...	...	1
Heart disease	...	...	9
Abnormal Breast conditions	...	...	48
Displacements of Uterus	...	...	8
Threatened miscarriage	...	...	4

Of the Abnormal Breast conditions, 21 cases of depressed and flat nipples were found in Primipara.

On examination, 7 women were found to be not pregnant ; 39 cases were referred to their own doctor, and 18 cases to Institutions in the District.

Cæsarean Section was performed in one case of Contracted Pelvis, and Induced Labour in 2 cases.

One hundred and seventy-five mothers had histories of infant deaths under one year, 75 of these infant deaths being from Premature Birth and Debility, and in 117 cases there were histories of previous still-births and miscarriages.

Seventy-eight of the mothers worked during pregnancy.

Working until :—

	Multipara	Primipara
3rd month and under	...	9
4th month	4
5th „ „	...	6
6th „ „	...	10
7th „ „	...	8
8th „ „	...	3

During the year, 3,406 free dinners were provided for the mothers attending the various Clinics, and 258 were allowed free milk. The supply of this extra nourishment was followed by a noticeable improvement in the general condition of the mothers, particularly in those cases where the general nutrition was very poor.

During the year, 574 visits were paid by the Health Visitors to the homes of expectant mothers.

These home visits prove to be a very important factor in the Ante-natal care of the mother, as it is only by visits to the homes that the conditions under which the confinement is to take place can be adequately enquired into and supervised.

A small amount of the £25 which was granted by the Burslem Burial Society has been used in purchasing a number of maternity outfits for use at the actual time of confinement ; whilst the present number is very small, it is hoped in future that more money will be spent on these outfits.

Special mention must be made of the very defective state of the teeth of many of the mothers. In 131 cases, the teeth were in a very bad condition, and this was particularly marked in the multipara.

Through the kindness of Mrs. Cecil Wedgwood and the Etruria Welcome Committee, 8 mothers were referred to the Etruria Dental Clinic ; these mothers derived great benefit from the treatment, and it is hoped to increase the number of women so treated.

Special note should also be made of the very early marriages in many of the cases—212 were married before the age of 20 years.

Many of these mothers have interesting, but unfortunate histories. The following examples show how very largely some of them can influence the Infantile Mortality Rate :—

1. 12 children, only 6 alive. 6 infant deaths under one year.
2. 8 children, 4 alive. 4 infant deaths under one year.
3. 9 children, 4 alive. 5 infant deaths under one year.
4. 13 children, 3 alive. 10 infant deaths under one year.
5. 12 children, 6 alive. 6 infant deaths under one year.

Of the 54 children, only 23 survived the first year of life.

At all the Ante-natal Clinics, talks were given to the mothers on the hygiene of pregnancy, and the preparations for confinement.

These talks are listened to very attentively by all the mothers, and are very much appreciated by them. They are given advice about the clothing of their infants, and model garments are on show at each Clinic ; paper patterns are supplied free to the mothers.

At the Shelton Ante-natal Clinic, needlework classes are now held on Wednesday evening fortnightly, and these classes are made use of, not only by the Ante-natal Clinic mothers, but also by some of the mothers who attend the Infant Clinics with their babies.

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC, INFANTS (1925).

During the year 195 infants, whose mothers had received Ante-natal care during their pregnancy, attended at the Infant Clinics in the City.

These infants were all born during 1925, the classification is as follows :—

Class 1	...	...	117	...	60.0%
Class 2	...	...	62	...	31.8%
Class 3	...	...	15	...	7.7%
Class 4	...	...	1	...	.5%

It is interesting to compare the classification of these special 195 infants with the general classification of the infants under one year, and it is satisfactory to record the high percentage of Class 1 infants.

It should also be noticed that although 62 infants were placed in Class 2, these infants are all physically sound, except for some minor defect, viz. :—

Defects found in Class 2 infants.

Phimosis	...	...	...	...	...	51
Umbilical Hernia (slight)	...	...	...	...	...	10
Inguinal Hernia	...	...	...	...	...	1

FEEDING.

Breast fed	...	...	...	...	...	118
Breast supplemented by some additional food	...	...	...	...	...	37
Entirely artificially fed	...	...	...	...	...	36

DEATHS.

In the report of the previous year, notes were made of 147 infants born in 1924 whose mothers had been under supervision at the Ante-natal Clinics. Careful records were kept at the Infant Welfare Centres of all these infants.

During the present year those infants who were born in 1924, have reached the age of 1 year.

In addition to the death of a twin from Gastro-Enteritis in 1924 the following four deaths have occurred amongst these infants :—

1. Bronchial Pneumonia.
2. Tubercular Meningitis.
3. Acute Bronchitis.
4. Diarrhoea.

In the last mentioned case, the mother had been under treatment for Venereal Disease, and previous to the birth of this child had had 5 still-born infants.

The five deaths amongst these 147 infants born in 1924 gives the low mortality rate of 34 per thousand. It should be remembered that these children are not the children of picked mothers, but in the majority of cases the women's health is far from satisfactory and their vitality below the average.

ENQUIRY INTO STILL-BIRTHS.

Total number of cases investigated	239
------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----

Primipara	...	...	...	62
Multipara	...	...	...	177

		Working during pregnancy	Not Working during pregnancy
Primipara	36
Multipara	44

ATTENDANCE AT CONFINEMENT.

		Attended by Doctor	Attended by Midwife
Primipara	39
Multipara	85

CONDITION OF FÆTUS.

		Primipara	Multipara
Premature	32
Full term	28
Doubtful	1

There was a history of difficult labour in 58 cases ; and of venereal disease in 3 cases. Fifty-six of the women had suffered from ill-health during pregnancy and 42 had a history of some shock or accident.

The total number of illegitimate cases was 12 ; 7 of these being in primipara.

Some of the women had exceedingly unfortunate histories : in 7 cases there was a history of 42 pregnancies, with 28 still-born children.

The following are illustrative cases :—

1. Four pregnancies, 1 child still-born at the 5th month ; 2 at the 6th month ; 1 at the 7th.
2. Five pregnancies, 1 child still-born at the 6th month ; 3 at the 7th ; 1 at the 8th.
3. Four pregnancies, 3 still-births at the 7th month.
4. Eight pregnancies ; still-born twins at the 5th month, and 7 other still-births ; no living children.

DEATHS OF MOTHERS FROM ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES OF CHILD BIRTH.

During the year 27 deaths occurred from the above causes, the number being 3 fewer than the previous year.

Nine of these deaths were amongst women during their first confinement and the remaining 18 mothers had already had families.

ATTENDANCE AT CONFINEMENT.

Confinement attended by Doctor	...	6
Confinement attended by Doctor and Midwife		16
Confinement attended by Midwife	...	3

In addition to the above, 2 deaths occurred in Institutions, into which the women had been sent for treatment.

In two cases inquests were held, one on a woman who had been a lead-worker during part of her pregnancy, and the other a primipara, who died from an abortion, where it was suspected an illegal operation had been performed.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	...	9
Placenta Prævia and Hæmorrhages					6
Eclampsia	...	...	...	...	1
Acute Kidney trouble and Cardiac failure					3
Pernicious Vomiting of pregnancy					1
Cerebral Embolism	...	...	...	...	1
Pulmonary Embolism	...	...	...	...	1
Other causes	...	...	...	...	5

In several instances the women had been under medical treatment during part of their pregnancy.

PUERPERAL FEVER DEATHS.

Nine mothers died from Puerperal Sepsis, and of these nine deaths, 3 occurred in Primipara, and 6 in Multipara.

ATTENDANCE AT CONFINEMENT.

Confinement attended by Doctor	...	...	1
Confinement attended by Doctor and Midwife			7
Confinement attended by Midwife	...	...	1

The following complications were found in these cases :—

Torn perineum	...	...	...	...	1
Forceps delivery	...	...	...	...	2
Craniotomy	...	...	...	...	2
Varicose Veins and Phlebitis					1
Vaginal discharge	...	...	...	...	1
Albuminuria	...	...	...	...	1
Retained placenta	...	...	...	...	1

In this last case, the confinement took place in a caravan.

Dr. BALSILLIE, the Lady Medical Officer, reports as follows :—

" At the close of a review of the year's work, the question naturally arises, In what directions are extensions of the work required ?

In Maternity and Child Welfare work, from the time of its inception, until comparatively recent years, the attention and energies of the workers have been chiefly focussed on the child.

Whilst there has been a decrease in the number of infant deaths from Diarrhoeal diseases, digestive disturbances, and marasmus, it is found that the death rate from respiratory diseases, congenital debility and premature birth is still high, particularly so from the last mentioned causes. These deaths from debility and prematurity are, of course, largely due to unfavourable factors operating during pregnancy, and there is still a high death rate amongst mothers from childbirth.

It is now realised that more attention must be paid to the mothers, and whilst formerly, all energies were concentrated on the infant after the notification of its birth, more attention must now be paid to pregnancy, and the ante-natal care of the mothers.

The Ante-natal work must be extended, for two vital necessities emerge from the enquiries which have been made into the maternal deaths, still-births, and ante-natal clinic cases.

1. The provision of beds for the continued supervision of pre-natal cases, where some abnormal condition is feared.
2. The need for education of the mothers on the importance of pregnancy.

It is hoped that when the Maternity Hospital is established, a sufficient number of beds will be set aside for those expectant mothers who require special ante-natal care and treatment.

Whilst several of the enquiries into maternal deaths showed that the patients had occasionally been under medical treatment, there was revealed a lack of that continued supervision, which can only be maintained if the patient is in hospital.

The need for the education of the mothers, and the future mothers of the district, in the value and importance of hygiene and care during pregnancy is of urgent and fundamental importance in ante-natal work.

Reference must be made to the difficulty of the housing shortage and cannot be omitted in any report dealing with Maternity Child Welfare Work.

It should be realised that whilst many hundreds of young mothers are beginning to rear families in lodgings, it is only in a house and home of her own that the domestic instincts of the young mother can be developed.

In addition to this, it is unsatisfactory that children suffering from Bronchitis or any other illness should be nursed in the room where the ordinary routine and life of the family have to be carried on.

Further, after confinement, a large number of women are unable to have a bed to themselves; apart from any other unfavourable result, it increases the difficulty of the midwife in paying the needful attention to the woman during the 10 days after her confinement.

It is true that a large number of people may live in overcrowded rooms during health, but if illness supervenes the chances of survival are considerably lessened by the lack of proper air space.

The housing problem is one which is outside the control of the Infant Welfare Workers, but it is one which must vitally affect the progress of the work."

Puerperal Fever.

Thirty-five cases of Puerperal Fever were notified during 1925, 9 proved fatal.

		Doctor in attendance	Midwife in attendance	Doctor and Midwife in attendance	Total
Tunstall	...	...	—	1	2
Burslem	...	...	—	5	3
Hanley	...	...	1	3	5
Stoke	...	...	—	2	2
Fenton	...	...	—	1	3
Longton	...	—	—	6	2
Smallthorne, Norton, Bucknall, etc.	...	—	—	2	1
		—	—	—	—
		1	20	14	35

There is no hospital accommodation for the treatment of Puerperal Fever other than the Guardians' Institutions. The need for such an institution is urgent.

Deaths assigned to Pregnancy or Child Birth.

1925—Puerperal Fever, 9; Other diseases, 18; Total, 27; Rate per 1,000 Births, 4.2.

The rate per 1,000 births in England and Wales was in 1924, 3.9.

All cases of Puerperal Fever are very carefully enquired into, and precautions taken in the way of disinfecting the midwife and controlling her practice in order to prevent the spread of the disease.

The Corporation supplies a nurse so as to release the midwife in any case where the medical attendant is suspicious that the case may be one of Puerperal Fever even though the case may not be notified. It is of the utmost importance that every effort should be made to prevent the conveyance of infection by the midwives.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

The total number of cases notified by medical men and midwives in 1925 was 245, as compared with 219 in 1924. In 86 instances the diagnosis was not confirmed by a medical man, though notifications were received from midwives.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum has been compulsory notifiable throughout the whole area since 1911. 159 notifications were received during 1925 from medical men either as first notifications or confirming midwives' notifications. The total number of notifications received from midwives was 182. The 245 cases notified were distributed as follows :—

Tunstall	...	...	20	cases
Burslem	...	...	20	"
Hanley	...	...	75	"
Stoke	...	...	16	"
Fenton	...	...	32	"
Longton	...	...	57	"
Smallthorne, Norton, Bucknall, etc.	...	25		"
Number of cases notified	...	...	245	
Number of births registered	...	...	6,391	
Number of cases per 1,000 births	...		38.3	

In 1924 the number of cases notified by midwives and medical men per 1,000 births was 32.6

In 1923	"	"	"	"	"	39.2
In 1922	"	"	"	"	"	41.6
In 1921	"	"	"	"	"	51.9
In 1920	"	"	"	"	"	50.3
In 1919	"	"	"	"	"	57.6
In 1918	"	"	"	"	"	36.6
In 1917	"	"	"	"	"	45.6
In 1916	"	"	"	"	"	38.2
In 1915	"	"	"	"	"	38.0
In 1914	"	"	"	"	"	40.7
In 1913	"	"	"	"	"	20.2
In 1912	"	"	"	"	"	32.9

Year	Number of Births	Number of Cases notified by, or confirmed by medical men	Number of cases per 1,000 births
1916	5,728	108	18.8
1917	4,991	123	24.6
1918	5,219	93	17.7
1919	5,635	177	31.4
1920	7,712	217	28.1
1921	7,103	226	31.8
1922	7,115	187	26.2
1923	6,776	156	23.0
1924	6,722	130	19.6
1925	6,391	159	24.8
Average for 10 years	6,339	158	24.6

Results of severe cases of Ophthalmia during the past Ten Years.

Year	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness
1916	3	0
1917	3	0
1918	3	0
1919	2	1
1920	4	0
1921	2	0
1922	1	0
1923	0	0
1924	0	0
1925	1	0
Total ...	23	2

In 59 of the cases the birth was attended by a Doctor.

In 186 cases the birth was attended by a midwife.

Nurses were supplied by the Corporation in 132 cases.

The cost of nursing was £554 17s. 4d.

Cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum			Vision unimpaired	Vision impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
Notified	Treated		Vision unimpaired	Vision impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
	At home	In hospital				
245	132	9	239	1	—	5

Day and night nurses are supplied in all cases where necessary. Arrangements also exist for a specialist to consult with the medical attendants free of charge.

Measles.

There were 36 deaths, compared with 153 in 1924, and 84 in 1923.

The death rate from Measles in 1925 was 0.13 per 1,000, compared to 0.17 for the 105 large towns, and 0.13 for England and Wales.

The ages at death were as follows:—

Under 1	1—2	2—5	5—15	15—25
6	17	12	1	0

Measles is not compulsorily notifiable in the City.

Whooping Cough.

There were 66 deaths from Whooping Cough during the year, compared with 40 in 1924, 7 in 1923, 98 in 1922 and 22 in 1921.

The deaths occurred at the following ages :—

Under 1	1—2	2—5	5—15
27	20	18	1

Leaflets are distributed through the schools when necessary.

This disease was prevalent during the year and in its relation to Public Health is in the same category as Measles—a formidable disease among younger children.

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.

During the year three cases were notified but none died.

Epidemic Diarrhoea.

The deaths from Epidemic Diarrhoea numbered 84 under one year of age ; 16 from 1-2 years of age ; 4 from 2-5 years of age ; and 3 over 5 years of age.

The death rate under 2 years of age per 1,000 births was 15.6, as compared with 10.8 for the 105 large towns and 8.4 for England and Wales.

Isolation Hospitals.

There are two Isolation Hospitals for the treatment of cases of Infectious Diseases in the City, viz. :—The Bucknall Isolation Hospital and the Bagnall Small-pox Hospital.

During the year 1925 the following patients from the City were treated in the wards of the Bucknall Hospital :—

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	886
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	255
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	6
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	4
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	20
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	4
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	2

Bagnall Hospital is administered by the North Staffordshire Joint Small-pox Hospital Board, and was built in 1903-4, to accommodate 54 patients.

Ambulance Arrangements.

For the removal of Infectious Disease cases ambulance accommodation is provided at the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

For the removal of Non-Infectious and Accident cases two motor ambulances are employed by the Corporation. At least one large private firm provides a private motor ambulance to cope with accidents, etc., at their collieries and steel works.

The Board of Guardians also have provided ambulances.

Nursing Arrangements in the City.

The following Voluntary Associations provide and pay the Nurses as set out :—

- The Tunstall Nursing Institution, 1 Nurse.
- The Burslem District Nursing Association, 2 Nurses.
- The Hanley Nursing Association, 2 Nurses.
- The Stoke-upon-Trent Nursing Association, 1 Nurse.
- The Stoke Nursing Association, 1 Nurse.
- The Fenton Nursing Institution, 1 Nurse.
- Longton District Nursing Association, 2 Nurses.
- Norton District Nursing Association, 1 Nurse.

Adoptive Acts in force in the City.

Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890.

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.

The Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890. (Part 3).

Parts of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, as follows :—

- Part 2.
- Part 3.
- Part 4.
- Part 5.
- Part 6.
- Part 7.—Sections 79, 80, 81, 85, 86.
- Part 8.
- Part 9.
- Part 10.

Stoke-on-Trent Corporation Act, 1923.

Under this Act, which became law in August, 1923, the Corporation have been given many new powers in relation to Public Health matters.

Sanitary Administration.

The following table shows the number of defects found in connection with the sanitary accommodation of Factories :—

SANITARY CONVENIENCES	SANITARY ACCOMMODATION	1924			1925		
		Defects found	Defects remedied	Outstanding at end of year	Defects found	Defects remedied	Outstanding at end of year
Insufficient	...	17	19	0	5	5	
Unsuitable	...	—	—	—	2	2	
Defective	...	—	—	—	—	—	
Not separate for sexes	...	—	—	1	—	1	
Badly lighted	...	—	—	—	—	—	
Badly Ventilated	...	1	1	0	—	—	
Without proper fasteners on doors	...	—	—	—	—	—	
Dirty Condition	...	2	1	1	6	7	
Foul or defective urinals	...	—	—	—	—	—	
Other nuisances	...	5	4	0	13	13	
Fittings	...	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	...	25	25	1	27	28	0

Workshops.

During the year 1,906 inspections have been made of Workshops and Bakehouses.

Sanitary Defects found in Workshops.

DEFECTS	1924			1925		
	Defects found	Defects remedied	Outstanding at end of year	Defects found	Defects remedied	Outstanding at end of year
Want of Cleanliness	259	257	6	254	255	5
Want of Ventilation	15	15	—	6	6	—
Overcrowding	1	1	—	2	2	—
Drainage of Floors	1	1	—	—	—	—
Other Nuisances	52	51	4	40	40	4
SANITARY CONVENIENCES :						
Insufficient	15	15	—	29	24	—
Unsuitable	30	30	1	19	19	—
Defective	17	18	—	16	16	—
Not separate for sexes	6	6	—	6	6	—
Badly lighted	3	3	—	5	5	—
Badly ventilated	4	4	—	3	3	—
No fasteners on doors of Female W.C's	3	3	—	—	—	—
Dirty condition	10	10	—	15	15	—
Fittings	19	20	—	17	17	—
Intervening spaces provided	1	1	—	2	2	—
Total	436	435	11	414	410	15

Bakehouses.

There are on the register 125 Bakehouses, as compared with 124 in the previous year. During the year, 1,367 visits were paid, as compared with 1,364 in 1924. Two notices were served. All the premises have been regularly lime-washed during the year.

Outworkers.

The total number of lists received was 170, as compared with 176 in the previous year.

		1924	1925
List of Outworkers received	... ...	176	170
Number of names on lists	... ...	221	217
Warning Notices sent <i>re</i> Lists	... ...	185	177
No. of visits paid to Outworkers during the year	... ...	301	325

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, AND WORKPLACES.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY DISTRICT SANITARY INSPECTORS.

Premises	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	58	7	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	1883	13	—
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	23	—	—
Total	... 1964	20	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars					Number of Defects	
	Found		Remedied			
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>						
Want of Cleanliness	260		261			
Want of Ventilation	6		6			
Overcrowding	2		2			
Want of Drainage of Floors	—		—			
Other Nuisances	53		53			
<i>Sanitary Accommodation—</i>						
Insufficient	34		29			
Unsuitable or defective	37		37			
Not separate for sexes	7		7			
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshops Acts :</i>						
Breach of special sanitary requirements for Bakehouses (s.s. 97 to 100)	2		2			
Total	401		397			

3.—HOME WORK.

NATURE OF WORK	OUTWORKER'S LIST						Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending list	Outwork in Unwholesome Premises (Section 108)		
	List received from Employers sending twice in the year			Sending once						
	Lists	Con-tractors	Work-men	Lists	Con-tractors	Work-men				
Wearing Apparel— Making, &c. ...	168	84	216	—	—	—	177	—		
Furniture and Up-holstery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Umbrellas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Basket Making ...	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—		
Stuffed Toys ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Total ...	170	85	217	—	—	—	177	—		

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year	Number
Dressmaking and Millinery ...	459
Bootmaking and Repairing ...	341
Blacksmiths and Wheelwrights	71
Tailoring ...	115
Baking ...	125
Cratemaking	57
Engraving	21
Joiners ...	108
Plumbers	88
Others ...	524
TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKSHOPS ON REGISTER	1909

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class	Number
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshops Act (s. 133, 1901)	17
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshops Act, (s. 5, 1901)	13
Notified by H.M. Inspector Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector ..	13
Other	0
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
In use at the end of the year ...	0

Disinfecting Motor Vans, 1925.

	Van for Infected Articles	Van for Disinfected Articles
Mileage	6439	5663
Consumption	508 gallons. Petrol	440 gallons. Petrol
Miles per gallon	12.7	12.9
Average number of Miles per week	124	109
Average Consumption per week	9.8 gallons.	8.5 gallons.
Highest mileage per week ...	236.9 miles on 19½ gallons. Petrol	219 miles on 18 gallons. Petrol
Motor Hire necessary for	Nil days	Nil days

Housing.

NUMBER OF HOUSES.

There are approximately 55,000 houses in the City. Of this number probably about 95 per cent. are below a rental of £26 per annum. About 62 per cent. of the houses consist of four rooms or less. Three hundred and forty-six new houses were completed during the year.

POPULATION.

The population of the area is estimated to be 278,900.

APPENDICES.

Housing Conditions.

Statistics Year ended 31st of December, 1925.

1.—GENERAL.

1. Estimated Population	...	...	...	...	...	278,900
2. General Death Rate	...	...	...	...	...	13.5
3. Death Rate from Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	1.31
4. Infantile Mortality	...	...	...	...	...	106
5. Number of dwelling-houses of all classes				...	...	55,787
6. Number of working-class dwelling-houses				...	...	48,346
7. Number of new working-class houses erected				...	...	346

2.—UNFIT DWELLING-HOUSES.

1. INSPECTION.

1. Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910	...	...	...	...	...	331
2. Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	128
3. Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading). found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	182
4. Number of dwelling-houses inspected and found reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	21

2. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS :—

A. Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925 :—

1. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	48
--	-----	-----	----

2.	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit :—	
	(a) by Owners	Nil.
	(b) by Local Authority in default of Owners	Nil.
3.	Number of dwelling-houses in which repairs are in progress :—	
	(a) by Owners	7
	(b) by Local Authority in default of Owners	Nil.
4.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which appeals against the carrying out of repairs have been lodged with the Ministry	6
5.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ; the notices not having expired	35
6.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by Owners of intention to close ...	Nil.
B.	Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—	
1.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	134
2.	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied :—	
	(a) by Owners	90
	(b) by Local Authority in default of Owners .	Nil.

A number of the defects remedied were from notices served during the previous year.

One Thousand Seven hundred and seventy-five defects were reported and dealt with under various Public Health Acts, the majority of which have been remedied.

The number of visits made in connection with the houses reported was 3,977. Visits for other causes numbered 2,837, and 322 appointments were kept.

Summary of Sanitary Operations for 1925.

Defects dealt with during 1925 under—	P.H. Acts, 1875, etc.	Housing Acts, 1925, Sec. 3.
Deteriorated and, or dirty decorations	... 213	321
Damp Walls, etc.	... 126	66
Want of, or defective eaves, gutters, rainwater pipes	... 97	122
Defective roofs	... 54	36
Defective plaster of walls and ceilings	... 305	273
Defective floors	... 170	129
Fixed or defective windows	... 207	151
Badly lighted rooms	... 7	0
Dilapidations—brickwork, pointing, doors, fire-grates	... 310	392
Want of drainage	... 3	0
Defective Drainage	... 11	7
Want of sinks	... 0	3
Defective sinks, waste pipes, etc.	... 14	19
Want of, or defective washing boilers	... 46	9
Want of water supply	... 1	7
Insufficient water supply	... 1	14
Water Closets—Structural defects	... 70	48
Fittings defective	... 36	16
Broken or foul pedestals or pans	16	14
Insufficient water supply	... 9	2
No flushing apparatus	... 4	9
No ashes accommodation	... 10	0
Bins defective or worn out	... 4	6
Defective yard paving	... 44	29
Unpaved surfaces	... 10	6
Accumulations	... 7	2
Totals	... 1,775	1,681

In addition, a large amount of work was carried out under the Public Health Acts by the Sanitary Inspectors.

C. Proceedings under Sections 11—15 of the Housing Act, 1925 :

1. Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders 52
2. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made 52
3. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit Nil.
4. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made Nil.
5. Number of dwelling-houses demolished by Owners 5

In addition :—

1.	Number of dwelling-houses inspected in scheduled Unhealthy Areas in connection with Re-Housing Schemes	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
2.	Number of unoccupied dwelling-houses inspected in various parts of the City	...	...	...	...	...	...	24

Number of above :—

(a)	Added or proposed to be added to factories or other buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
(b)	Awaiting demolition	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
(c)	Proposed to be repaired by Local Authority	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
(d)	Used as stores, garages, workshops, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
(e)	Demolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Proceedings under the Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts.

1. INSPECTIONS.

1.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which applications were made for Certificates and inspections made	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
2.	Number of dwelling-houses found not to be in all respects in a reasonable state of repair	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
3.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Certificates were granted and notices issued to execute repairs under the Public Health Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
4.	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit by Owners	...	...	...	...	...	...	7

List of Houses Reported during 1925 under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1925.

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Situation of Premises	No. of Closing Orders	Type of House	General Character of Defects	No. of Rooms	No. of Occupants	No. of Tenants Dis- placed	No. of Houses made fit	No. of Houses Demol- ished
				Liv- Sleep- ing	Over 13	Under 13	Dis- placed	made fit
Sneyd Street, Cobridge. 323, 325, 327.	3	2 Not through 1 Through	Dark, damp, badly ventilated, want of sinks. Lack of washing boilers. Improper food stores. Insufficient water supply. Generally dilapi- dated. Low rooms.	4	4	9	7	—
China Street, Fenton. 35a.	1	Not through 1 Storey.	Damp. Lack of food store and coal store. Want of water supply. Bad surroundings. Badly ventilated. Generally in an insanitary state.	1	1	Void	—	—
St. Anthony's Row, Fenton. 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227a, 227, 231, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253.	26	Through	Generally dilapidated. Defective drainage. Damp. Without proper sanitary convenience and gen- eral subsidence due to mining operations.	53	55	83 4 houses void.	59 1	—
Botteslow Road, Fenton. No. 1.	1	Through	Damp. Low lying. Lack of drainage. Defective sanitary conveniences. Generally dilapidated.	2	2	5	2	—
Terrace Buildings, Fenton. 21.	1	Not through	Cellar damp, below ground level, dark, badly ventilated. Lack of sanitary convenience, food store, coal store water supply, etc. In bad repair and totally unfit for occupation.	1	—	2	6	—
Sytch Place, Burslem. 20, 21, 22, 23.	4	Through	Damp. Want of water supply. Dark. Generally dilapidated. Lack of sanitary conveniences.	8	8	10	5	—

List of Houses Reported during 1925 under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1925.—Continued.

Situation of Premises	No. of Closing Orders	Type of House	General Character of Defects	No. of Rooms	No. of Occupants	No. of Tenants Under 13	No. of Tenants Dis- placed	No. of Houses made fit	No. of Houses Demol- ished
				Liv- ing	Sleep- ing				
High Street, Tunstall. Cottage, rear of 1a.	1	Through	Damp. Dark. Lack of sanitary conveniences. Defective drainage. Lack of water supply. Generally dilapidated.	1	2	Void.	—	—	—
High Street, Tunstall. 2—4	1	Through	Damp. Below ground level. Low rooms. Dark. Lack of food store and coal store. Insufficient drainage. Lack of conveniences. Old and dilapidated.	2	3	7	4	—	—
Normacot Road, Longton 105.	1	Not through	Damp. Below ground level. Dark. Unsuitable closet. Lack of sink, food store and coal store. Old and generally dilapidated.	1	1	5	—	—	—
Tinkerscough, Hanley. 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90.	9	Through	Damp. Dark. Insufficient water supply. Low, insanitary closets. Unpaved insanitary yard, lack of food stores, coal stores, sink and washing boilers. Old bulged and generally dilapidated.	9	16	30	18	—	—
Lockett's Court, Longton. 2, 4, 6, 8.	4	1 Not through 3 Through	Damp. Dark. Badly ventilated. Verminous. Lack of food stores, sink, coal stores and washing boilers. Unpaved, irregular, insanitary common yard. Insufficient water supply. Old and dilapidated structures.	4	7	9	10	—	—
TOTALS	...	...	46 Through 6 Not through	86	99	160	111	1	5
				185	271				

REGISTER OF RAINFALL IN 1925.**KEPT AT THE MEIR, LONGTON.**

(By the courtesy of Mr. R. C. Frain).

	Total Depth (inches)	Greatest Rainfall in 24 hours		No. of days on which .01 inch or more fell
		Inches	Date	
January	2.20	.55	1st	18
February	4.12	1.06	11th	27
March	1.05	.21	13th	22
April	1.70	.25	5th & 26th	20
May	5.11	1.42	23rd	25
June	0.11	.03	26th	9
July	2.44	.78	27th	15
August	3.25	.58	8th	17
September	3.84	.62	19th	20
October	4.41	.69	19th	20
November	2.15	.56	6th	13
December	2.14	.36	25th	22
 TOTALS ...	32.52	—	—	228

In 1924 the total rainfall was 34.88 inches.

**Rainfall Recorded at Tunstall Sewage Works.
for the year 1925.**

	Total for month inches	No. of Rainy Days	
January	2.210	"	16
February	3.765	"	21
March	1.110	"	13
April	1.810	"	19
May	4.875	"	24
June	0.075	"	4
July	2.355	"	14
August	2.730	"	17
September	4.315	"	24
October	4.565	"	20
November	1.970	"	12
December	2.235	"	20
 Total for Year 1925 ...	32.015 inches	Total	204

In 1924 the total rainfall was 35.040 inches.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply of the City was in the hands of a private Company, the Staffordshire Potteries Water Works Company. By a recent Act of Parliament the Corporation, together with neighbouring Authorities, have acquired the undertaking.

The supply is derived in the greater proportion from deep wells situated at Hatton, Mill Meece, Meir and Stockton Brook. A considerable though lesser quantity is got from springs at Wall Grange. There is an abundant supply, and that from the deep wells is of excellent quality.

The supply from Wall Grange is chlorinated before distribution, this was begun in the Autumn of 1922 when the quality was found to be unsatisfactory.

There are now only 4 wells in the City, supplying the following houses :—Park Farm, Goldenhill ; The Kennels, Cobridge ; 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, Meir Road, Longton ; The Bungalow, Barlaston Road, Blurton.

POLLUTION OF THE ATMOSPHERE.

The automatic air filter and standard gauge for measuring the suspended matter in the air, referred to in the report for 1924, have been in use throughout the year, and the results recorded and forwarded regularly to the Air Ministry. By the one instrument air is filtered automatically each hour through a sheet of filter paper and the tint of the deposit compared with fixed tints on a scale, the darker the deposit the greater the pollution of the air. By the second instrument the rain-water is collected and the undissolved and dissolved matter ascertained by filtration and analysis.

